The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6633. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Unearthing the Frauds of Warmoth's Government.

Secret of the New-Orleans Times' Interest in His Fate.

Warrants Uncashed Which Might Avert a Seizure.

Doings of the Committee of a Hundred, More or Less.

Prospective Visit for Sympathy to the Metropolis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Enormous frauds are being developed in the Auditor's office under the administration of the late Auditor, connected with the issuing of State warrants for the use of the Warmoth-Democratic-Fusion Register and Commissioners of Election. Already the amount is discovered to have reached nearly $150,000, of which $80,000 worth are in the hands of the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Times*, said to be given him for a printer's bill, the actual amount of which was not more than $5,000. The banks here are so full of this kind of stuff that they are unable to discount any paper, even for some of their best customers. They have taken it at a very heavy discount, hoping to make a good thing of it as soon as the Fusion administration was inaugurated. These institutions are for the most part controlled by men who are hostile in opinion and sentiment to the Republicans and the Administration of President Grant. Any sudden change of fortune would topple some of them over, when the assets would be found to be stale securities of very doubtful value.

The special session of the Legislature has just passed a bill against bribery, which was immediately signed by Gov. Pinchback. This law was introduced by Hon. M. Hahn, the member from St. Charles, and is well calculated to prevent many of the evils heretofore complained of in regard to the corrupt legislation which has prevailed here under the Warmoth administration, and which made the State a reproach in other parts of the country.

The impeachment trial will be commenced on Monday next, and will probably occupy not more than three days. Warmoth at least realizes his situation, and is very uneasy in regard to the issue.

This afternoon a petition was filed by John H. McKee, in the United States District Court, against C. A. Weed, proprietor of the New-Orleans *Times*, alleging his bankruptcy, for the non-payment of certain notes amounting to nearly $10,000. An order was issued to the United States Marshal to take possession of the *Times* establishment, on a provisional seizure, until the further order of the Court, and Mr. Weed is ordered to show cause why he should not be declared a bankrupt. The *Times* establishment under these proceedings is closed. The J. H. McKee above referred to was formerly a partner in business in this city with Mr. Weed, and the petition filed by the former has no connection with political matters here.

The statement in the New-York *Herald* that Bishop Wilmer, of the Episcopal Church, had ordered prayers to be offered in the churches under his charge here for the benefit of the disaffected politicians who have been worsted in the late election, or for the peace and quiet of this community, is declared by him to be false and without any foundation.

Action of the Committee of One Hundred—The Judge Bradley Proposition—A Visit to New-York in Contemplation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Louisiana delegation, today, laid a request before the Supreme Court, in an informal manner, that Justice Bradley be assigned to proceed to Louisiana to hold a special session of the Circuit Court, before which Judge Durell's recent action could be reviewed. It is entirely competent for the Court to take this action. Justice Bradley can go to New-Orleans, and alone, or with Circuit Judge Woods, open a session of the Court. The case could be immediately brought before them by appeal from Judge Durell's decision. They could either hear the whole case and make decision on its merits, or could certify a division and send the case at once to the Supreme Court of the United States. This action might easily be taken in time to bring the case here immediately on the reassembling of the Supreme Court after the holiday recess, which would insure a speedy judicial determination of all the legal questions involved. The answer of the Court is not yet given, but it is not at all improbable that the request will be complied with. Meantime a large number of the delegation have gone to New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—After the Supreme Court adjourned today, ex-Judge Campbell, and others of the Subcommittee of the Louisiana delegation, had a conference with the Judges of the Court, and gave their reasons why they desired Associate Justice Bradley to proceed to New-Orleans to revise the judicial proceedings of Judge Durell. Judge Bradley, instead of going thither on his own volition, preferred that request to do so should come from his colleagues, who took the matter under advisement.

It was subsequently ascertained the Judges came to the conclusion that it now remains with Associate Justice Bradley himself to decide whether he will go to New-Orleans for the purpose already stated.

The Louisiana Committee, at a meeting held this afternoon at Willard's Hotel, agreed to issue an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the law and the facts in the case now disturbing that State, and to petition Congress for relief when its session shall be resumed, immediately after the holidays. The Committee adjourned to meet in New-York on Monday next, the Committee having been invited by prominent men of all parties to visit New-York and lay the whole matter before the people.

This afternoon the Committee went to the Capitol and paid their respects to Speaker Blaine in his reception-room.

ALABAMA.

Permanent Organization of the House of Representatives.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 20.—The House permanently organized today by the election of Mr. L. E. Parsons as Speaker; Robert Barber, Clerk; R. Whitaker, (colored,) Door-keeper, and W. V. Turner, Assistant Clerk, all being Republicans. The disposition to retract former action is no longer visible. All seems to be harmonious. In the election for door-keeper more votes were cast than there were members present; both the candidates were Republicans.

Ohio Finances.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The semi-annual report of the Ohio State Commissioner shows that the receipts for the period ending Nov. 15, 1872, were $878,845, and the disbursements $635,845. There was a deposit in New-York, at the date of the report, of $125,312, for the purchase and redemption of Ohio State stocks. During the past six months, $192,203 of the funded debt have been redeemed. The amount outstanding on Nov. 15, was $8,563,546.

THE BOWLES CASE.

Attachment of Nathan Appleton's Property, at Newport, R. I.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 20.—The property of Nathan Appleton, of Boston, situated on Bellevue-avenue, was attached today by the creditors of the banking-house of Bowles Brothers. The estate is represented to be worth $60,000, but would not probably net more than $50,000 were it put up by auction.

THE TENISON BIGAMY CASE.

An Unexpected Turn in the Affair—More Food for Poughkeepsie Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Dec. 20, 1872.

The case of Henry Porter Tenison, the alleged lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was arrested in this city on a charge of bigamy, assumed an entire new phase today, and now the people are excited as to what will turn up next. It will be remembered that when he was indicted his case was set down for the December Sessions. In the interim the greatest effort has been made to secure sufficient evidence to convict him of the charge preferred against him, but the attempt has been in a great measure unsuccessful. The alleged first wife is in Ireland, and her presence is necessary to convict. In the Court of Sessions today, Judge Henry M. Taylor presiding, Tenison's counsel, William J. Thorne, moved that the prisoner be discharged on his own recognizance, in accordance with the statutes, the People not being ready for trial.

District-Attorney Coffin and Hon. Allard Anthony, acting for the People, presented five affidavits to show cause why he should be held longer to await the arrival of the necessary proof. Considerable argument followed, when finally the Court decided to discharge the prisoner.

Tenison was all this time in Court, and a quiet but apparently deeply interested looker-on. As soon as the Court announced his discharge, he started to go; but, to the surprise of everyone in the Court-room, his progress was arrested by Sheriff Pitcher, who served another warrant of arrest upon him. Tenison looked at his counsel, Mr. Thorne, with surprise, but the latter nodded his head all right, when the prisoner went along with the Sheriff quietly back to his prison home.

The new proceeding against this now notorious individual is an odd document, and of such an interesting nature, that we give it verbatim. The warrant of arrest reads as follows:

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF—COMPLAINT SERVED—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, N. Y.—Perry Mapes, plaintiff, vs. Henry Porter Tenison, defendant. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy on us at our office, No. 52 Market-street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ANTHONY & LOSEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint reads as follows:

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—Perry Mapes vs. Henry Porter Tenison.—The plaintiff in this his complaint alleges the following cause of action: That he is the father of Mary L. Mapes, who, previous to the 12th day of November, 1872, was a member of his family, and as such performing divers household services and labor as the servant of plaintiff, and to whose services this plaintiff was then, had previously been, and still is entitled, by virtue of their said relation, and the understanding and agreement between plaintiff and the said Mary L. Mapes, this plaintiff having always previously thereto, as since, furnished said Mary L. Mapes with clothing and support, and plaintiff alleges that while the said Mary L. Mapes was so in this plaintiff's service the defendant did wrongfully break and enter upon the plaintiff's close and premises situate in the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, upon which plaintiff resided, and, with intent to injure this plaintiff, did, the said 12th day of November, 1872, wrongfully and by use of false pretexts and statements entice and take away from the home and service of plaintiff the said Mary L. Mapes; that defendant in carrying out his said intent represented and stated that he was an unmarried man, and enticed said Mary L. Mapes away from plaintiff's service by promising to marry her, and, with intent to seduce said Mary L. Mapes, did go through the form of marriage at said City of Poughkeepsie aforesaid, though he had been before married to Jane Tenison, who was then his lawful wife, and in full life; and in prosecution of his said intent to deprive the plaintiff of the services of said Mary L. Mapes, and to accomplish her seduction, did, by means of the wrongful practices and devices aforesaid, induce and entice said Mary L. Mapes to leave the plaintiff's home and service, and accompany him, the defendant, away from said city, whereby the feelings of said Mary L. Mapes, upon discovery of the aforesaid wrongful practices of defendant, were greatly injured, and her usefulness in the service of plaintiff greatly impaired, and the feelings of plaintiff greatly injured, and the plaintiff was put to great loss and damage from the loss of the service of said Mary L. Mapes, and was compelled to and did expend considerable sums of money in pursuing and reclaiming the said Mary L. Mapes.

All of which was to plaintiff's damage in the sum of $3,000, for which he prays judgment besides costs.

ANTHONY & LOSEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

This sudden turn in this widely-known case is the principal topic of conversation among the legal fraternity, and the answer to the complaint will be filed to-morrow or next day. Those who have watched Tenison closely, and who are familiar with facts yet unknown to the public, openly assert that he is crazy. I learn from excellent authority that insanity is hereditary in his family.

There is much "behind the scenes" in this case which reveals sorrow and trouble in a social circle in Poughkeepsie. One Poughkeepsie lady, now separated from her husband, has written a letter to Tenison sympathizing with him and denouncing Miss Mapes.

Tenison's first acquaintance with Miss Mapes was made in a railway-car, through a Mrs. Moritz, who conveyed a note from him to her in a secret manner. There is no doubt that his suit for her hand was greatly aided by more than one person in Poughkeepsie.

A Railroad Accident and a Remarkable Escape from Loss of Life.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Dec. 19.

A fearful accident, accompanied with a most miraculous escape from a terrible death, occurred on the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad, near Fair Bluff, on Tuesday night. The accident occurred to the 5¾ P. M. Southern-bound train, at about 9 o'clock, when about two and a half miles this side of Fair Bluff, and was caused, it is said, by a broken rail. The first and second-class coaches were thrown from the track, and the engine, express-car and baggage-car became detached and ran about one-quarter-of a mile before stopping, the fore truck of the express-car running on the ties for this distance, while the balance of the detached portion of the train kept the track.

The two sleeping-cars were thrown partly off the track. The stoves in the first-class car were overturned and the fire was scattered over the seats, when the passengers all managed to make their escape, nearly all of them getting out at the windows. The stoves in the sleeping-coaches also set fire to them, but the flames were extinguished by the conductor, but these coaches afterward caught from the first-class passenger-coach, and in a short time the three were entirely consumed.

We are glad to be able to state that, with the exception of a few slight bruises, no one was injured, which is something that appears to us to be but little short of a miracle. The baggage and most of the furniture of the sleeping-cars was all saved, and these, with the passengers, were put into a box-car and taken to Fair Bluff, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, one hour after the accident occurred. Here they were cared for, and taken on their way on the Northern-bound train, which was due here yesterday morning, and which exchanged passengers at the scene of the accident with the train bound South. The track is all clear now, however.

The Wrecked Ship Matchless—Her Commanding Officer.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 20.

The brief cable dispatch announcing the total loss of the ship Matchless, with all on board, has caused general sorrow in this city, where Capt. Josephus Dawes, her late commander, was well known and highly esteemed. The ship was lost on the coast of Northumberland, England, probably in one of the terrific gales which have recently swept along the shores of that country. She had lately arrived at London from the Philippine Islands, with a full cargo of sugar, and was outward bound when the misfortune befell her.

The Matchless was one of the finest vessels belonging to this port, of 1,198 tons register, nearly new, and of superior sailing qualities, having been built in 1870 by Mr. Paul Curtis at East Boston, for Capt. Dawes and others, and rated A1 at the Lloyds. Capt. Dawes was the principal owner. Mr. George Young, of Boston, also had an interest in the ship.

The death of Capt. Dawes will be generally lamented. He was a true son of the ocean, generous and brave to a degree which won the admiration of all who knew him, and possessing also the skill, energy, and business capacity that placed him in the foremost rank of his profession. Born on Cape Cod, he early took to the sea, and had followed the favorite avocation of the seafaring people of that region all his days. He was about forty-five years old, and leaves a family residing at Duxbury. The names of the other victims of the disaster are as yet unknown.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Thursday night over Indiana and Ohio has moved north-eastward over the lower lake region into Canada, accompanied by very brisk winds; heavy rains have prevailed from Florida to Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Connecticut; from the latter region to the lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley very generally snow; clear weather and northerly to westerly winds are now prevailing from the North-west, upper lakes, and Lake Erie to the Gulf; but cloudy weather over the New-England, Middle, and South Atlantic States, with occasional snow and rain, and northerly and westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and Middle States fresh and occasionally brisk northerly to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather and falling temperature; for the South Atlantic States north-easterly to north-westerly winds and clearing but partly cloudy weather with lower temperature; for the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky north-easterly to north-westerly winds and clear weather with low temperature; from the Ohio Valley and Missouri to Lake Erie and upper lakes northerly to westerly winds and generally clear and cold weather.

The Weather in the North-west.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The great storm of yesterday throughout the North-west occurred contrary to the predictions of the Weather Bureau of the War Department. For two days the weather report had been announcing clearing and fair weather, when it persisted in being cloudy, and after a dash of snow the day before yesterday, ended yesterday with one of the most extensive storms witnessed here for a long time. Twelve hours after the storm had generally commenced the Weather Bureau came out with the probabilities for today, predicting what had already passed. The sky was bright and clear this morning, although every thoroughfare was blocked with snow.

Snow in the West.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 20.—There have been heavy storms in the mountains here. There was a snow slide at Alta, Little Cottonwood, by which the buildings of the Emma Mine were carried away. Two men were severely cut and bruised, and two others were taken down by the slide, but were not seriously injured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The snow-storm of yesterday ceased last night. About three inches of snow fell. The weather today was clear and cold.

Severe Storm at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed all day from the north-east.

The steam-ship North America sailed this morning for Liverpool via Newfoundland. The steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre, bound to New-York, put in today for coal. Arthur Crowe, of the brig Cavour, was washed overboard on the passage from St. Martin to Lockport. The bark Dulcimer, of Prince Edward's Island, from London with Government stores, arrived this morning. She was supposed lost, as she sailed the first week in October.

The snow-storm has prevented the arrival of any train from the West or East since yesterday.

The Storm Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The morning passenger-train on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, coming west, was detained five hours at Boston Corners, this morning, by snow-drifts ten feet deep. A furious gale of wind was prevailing there at the time, and the Harlem trains did not dare to cross the high embankment, on which trains have been blown from the track.

Snow-Storm in Maine.

BANGOR, Me. Dec. 20.—About eight inches of snow fell here last night and today, blocking the roads and delaying the trains on the different railroads several hours. Some of the country stages, which left at 10 o'clock A. M., had not arrived at 10 o'clock P. M.

Cold Weather in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 20.—The mercury this morning was 18° below zero, which was the lowest for the past five years.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 36½°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 41½°; 6 P. M., 40°; 9 P. M., 39°; 12 P. M., 37°; average temperature yesterday, 38⅝°.

INDIA.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Lackawanna at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.—The United States steamer Lackawanna arrived here today from Singapore via Penang.

CUBA.

Arrival of Mr. Delano at Havana—The Tobacco Crop—The Horses.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Mr. Columbus Delano has arrived here.

It is expected that the tobacco crop will be large.

The horse disease is decreasing.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Operations Against the Modocs in Oregon—"Captain Jack" Resolute.

SAN FRANSISCO, Dec. 20.—The latest news from the Modoc Indian country states that Major Green was preparing to surround "Captain Jack" and his band. The military are moving very slowly. The Indians offer to fight the troops ten to one, and will never surrender.

An Attack Momentarily Expected—"Capt. Jack's" Position.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—News from the seat of the war with the Modocs is to the effect that an attack by the troops is momentarily expected to take place. Capt. Jack's camp is not so difficult to be reached as was at first supposed. The Modocs came back to the old battle-ground on Lost River and challenged the troops to fight there. A few shots were exchanged, without effect on either side. The Modocs were seen on the mountains watching the movements of the soldiers. Volunteers have gone to Yreka for more arms and ammunition.

Coal-Miners' Strike in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—About 500 coal-miners, employed in the mines at and in the immediate vicinity of Springfield, Ill., struck yesterday for an advance of twenty-five per cent. The mine-owners have determined to resist the demand.

Reported Absconding of a Freight Clerk.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—John L. Bixby, confidential clerk of W. W. Candless, General Agent of the Star Union Freight line, is reported to have absconded. It is supposed to Canada, with a considerable amount of the funds of the Company.

The Refuse of Our Markets.

Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, yesterday submitted to the Commissioners a detailed report of the work accomplished since Jan. 5 to the present time. The following is a list of the meat, fish, &c., seized as unfit for food:

Cattle, 36; sheep, 656; hogs, 847; veal, (carcases,) 297; "bob" calves, 1,396; lambs, 82; pigs, 1; rabbits, 300; eggs, 12 barrels; clams, 7,000; geese, 200 pounds; venison, 400 pounds; buffalo-meat, 1,870 pounds; bolognas, 150 pounds; fish, 426,003 pounds; beef, 25,771 pounds; mutton, 565 pounds; veal, 5,496 pounds; poultry, 8,852 pounds; ham, 110 pounds; corned beef, 5,371 pounds; pork, 75 pounds; game, 1,533.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Three Millions for Building and Site of the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Congress Adjourned for the Holidays—Sticking Over the Deficiency Bill—The Credit Mobilier—Senatorial Order Slightly Disturbed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today passed a resolution indorsing the recommendation of Secretary Boutwell, to the effect that the appropriation for the Philadelphia Post-office building, including the site, shall not exceed $3,000,000. This resolution requests the Appropriation Committee to make an appropriation of $3,000,000. It is expected that the appropriation will be made, and the work commenced shortly after the holidays.

THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

Gov. Ed. McCook, of Colorado, who is temporarily in this city, feels very indignant at the Associated Press dispatch from Denver, of this morning, which states that petitions requesting that he be not reappointed to the Governorship of Colorado are in circulation among the Republicans of that Territory. Gov. McCook claims that the dispatch is the malicious work of political enemies.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The absence of members of the House, who had inaugurated the Christmas festivities at an early date, was the cause of much confusion this morning. There was not a quorum present, and the House being unwilling to adjourn and unable to transact business, after objection was made by reason of the absence of a quorum, several hours were spent in successful attempts to do nothing. Many members desired to keep the House in session until the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which embraced the appropriation reimbursing the District four million loan fund, could be returned from the Senate. As this was an enrolled bill, it was necessary that the passage of it by the Senate should be reported to the House, and that it should be signed by the Speaker in the presence of the House. Finally, the call of the House was ordered, and, after several ineffectual attempts, the House adjourned, having accomplished the only two things that a minority could do, a call of the House and an adjournment.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate indicated by its action on the District Deficiency bill today the intention of a very large majority to refund in good faith what the District Government had expended during the last season in improvements about public buildings and public reservations, and that, too, without any quibbles in regard to amount, or troublesome inquiries about the manner in which the work has been planned and carried out. Mr. Edmunds' amendment gives Gen. Babcock, who, as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has to audit and approve the bills, the power to make complete investigation of contracts and prices and amount of work. The passage of this Deficiency bill is very timely, for, while by the adjournment of the House and the absence of the President the bill cannot become a law till after the holidays, the action of the Senate was so conclusive of its intention to appropriate the $1,250,000, that the District authorities will be able to secure funds immediately, the disbursement of which will alleviate much suffering, and increase the general happiness of the laboring classes of the District during the holiday season.

THE MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Those who claim to know assert that the production of the Credit Mobilier books before the Investigation Committee will, in reality, disclose little that is not already known. It seems that there never was any stock issued, and that the certificates which have been called "stock" are simple certificates which entitle the holders to a certain number of shares of stock when such stock shall be issued. But for prudential reasons, to avoid publicity and to keep the transactions of the contractors' ring more within control, it was subsequently determined not to issue any stock. What will appear on the books in stock transactions, consequently, it is alleged, will be merely the record of these certificates issued to Oakes Ames in trust.

SENATORIAL PUNCTILIOUSNESS.

The ease with which the Senate is thrown off the track by a question of order was well illustrated today. There was not a single Senator to object to the consideration of the District Deficiency bill. All were agreed that it should be taken up. But objection was made to the particular parliamentary expedient by which Mr. Windom, who had the bill in charge, proposed to get it from the Appropriation Committee to the Senate. Mr. Windom was willing to adopt any other method, but an objection having been made, it must be decided, and that involved debate, in which the rights of minorities and the powers of majorities and all the precedents were brought out for the thousandth time. When an hour and a half had been spent in this manner, and the point of order decided by unanimous consent, which was not wanting in the beginning, the bill was brought before the Senate.

RESIGNATION.

Chief Clerk Swank, of the Agricultural Department, about whom so much complaint has been made, will leave the Government service Jan. 1, having made a resignation to take effect on that date.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, today, confirmed the following nominations:

George Bliss, Jr., United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; John T. Croxton, of Kentucky, Minister resident at Bolivia, vice L. Markbreit, recalled; William B. Crosby, of New-York, Consul-General at Rome, vice D. H. Armstrong, resigned; B. W. Brisbois, of Wisconsin, Consul at Vevey, vice C. W. Kleiberg, recalled; A. J. Cassard, of Louisiana, Consul at Tabasco, vice F. M. Nemegyi, resigned; C. B. Wilkinson, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of Missouri; Wm. A. Baldwin, Collector of Customs, Newark, N. J., vice Wm. Silvey, deceased; J. H. Vandyke, Receiver of Public Moneys at Alexandria, Minn.; A. A. Day, Receiver at East Saginaw, Mich.; B. D. Payne, Receiver at Visalia, Cal.; G. A. Bottsford, Register at Visalia, Cal.; J. H. Fairchild, Indian Agent at Siletz Agency, Oregon; Wm. Patrick, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; Newton Temple, United States Attorney for Western Arkansas.

Postmasters.—A. H. Vierson, Marion, Iowa; D. H. Frost, Belle Plaine, Iowa; J. D. Hunter, Webster City, Iowa; A. S. Patterson, Eugene City, Oregon; J. M. Bacon, Oregon City, Oregon; J. E. Clapp, White Pigeon, Mich.; Charles Stewart, St. Joseph, Mich.; J. B. Marshall, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Wm. B. Hall, Columbus, Ky.; Mrs. Theodoria Haskins, Versailles, Ky.; Samuel Eaton, Albertica, Minn.; William Weimar, Northumberland, Penn.; Horace Grant, Stevens' Point, Wis.; John M. Ward, Westpoint, Ga.; H. W. McVay, Florence Court-house, Ala.; Mrs. E. Sterne, Jefferson, Texas; C. F. Sheldon, Rupert, Vt.; Charles H. Stacy, West Newton, Mass.; M. T. Jones, New-Chicago, Kan.; S. J. Cowan, Iola, Kan.; J. R. Huggins, Palmyra, Mo.; Joseph R. Rice, Hackettstown, N. J.; Chas. Keeler, Hightstown, N. J.; Leander Colt, Suspension Bridge; Miss Alice Robbins, Aberdeen, Mo., and John McArthur at Chicago, to take effect Feb. 14, 1873.

THE TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

The Territorial Delegates held their first meeting for the session this morning, Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, presiding. Mr. Claggett's bill to promote education in the Territories was favorably considered, and the Delegates agreed that the District of Columbia might with propriety be included in Mr. McCormick's bill advancing the salaries of Territorial Governors and Secretaries, recently agreed to by the House Committee of Territories. Mr. Jones proposed a resolution asking the President to appoint one of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition from the Territories, which was adopted.

DAMAGING TO M'COMB'S VERACITY.

At the session of the Credit Mobilier Committee, today, Oakes Ames said he never heard that James Brooks had any of the stock, and he did not believe he had; and Mr. Alley, another witness, denied the truth of Mr. McComb's statement that Mr. Brooks was interested in that way.

RATIONS IN KIND.

The attention of the War Department has been called to the growing frequency with which accounts are presented for commutation of rations, of enlisted men traveling under orders, greatly in excess of the regulation rate of seventy-five cents per day. It has been decided that hereafter rations in kind be furnished cooked, to be taken in the haversacks of the men, in all practicable cases where the cost of their subsistence would exceed the regulation rate.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT OF CRITICISM REMOVED.

A paragraph appeared in a Washington paper a few days ago, and has been extensively copied, stating that Speaker Blaine had given a dinner party on a Sunday to Minister Washburne, at which President Grant, members of the Cabinet, and others were present. The dinner was on Saturday, and not on Sunday, and all criticisms in regard to it are founded on a total mistake as to the day.

COPPER AND COMPOSITION METAL FOR SHIP-BUILDING.

S. T. Snow, of the Revere Copper Company of Boston, heading a representation of the leading manufacturers of copper and composition metal for ship-building purposes, are now in this city, in consultation with the Maine Congressional delegation, Mr. Dawes and the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the admission of ship-building materials, provided for in the act of June 6, 1872. Their object is to secure a wider application of the law, which will be more satisfactory to the shipping interest and entirely so to the metal manufacturers. They will be heard before the Committee of Ways and Means in January, and the indications are that the act referred to will be amended at this session of Congress to harmonize conflicting interests and give it greater usefulness.

PERSONAL.

The President, accompanied by Jesse Grant, his son, and United States Marshal Sharpe, left Washington this forenoon for Covington, Ky., for the purpose of paying a brief visit to Mr. Jesse R. Grant, his father. The President will return to Washington next Tuesday.

BOSTON BUILDING LOAN ACT.

An Abstract of the Act Passed by the Massachusetts State Legislature.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 20.

The following digest of the act enabling the City of Boston to make and issue its bonds for certain purposes, to an amount not exceeding $20,000,000, bearing interest of not more than five per centum per annum for those payable, principal and interest, in gold coin, and not more than six per centum per annum for those payable, principal and interest, in legal-tender notes, will be of interest to the reader, as it relates to a responsibility rightly assumed by the City Council.

The act provides that a Board of Commissioners of three persons, citizens of Boston, shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, and further in this relation, that the Commissioners give bonds as the Board of Aldermen directs for the faithful discharge of their duty. The compensation for such services shall be fixed by the City Council.

Section 3 of the act relates to the duties and powers of the Commission. They are authorized to loan the proceeds of the bonds, in sums at their discretion, to the owners of land, the buildings of which were burned in the fire on the 9th and 10th days of November last, upon the notes or bonds of such owners, secured by first mortgages of said land. One of the conditions is that the building be commenced within one year of January next. Full power is given the Commission to apply the proceeds of the bonds in making loans, and further provisions securing the employment of the same in rebuilding and the payment to the city. The loans upon such mortgages shall be payable in not more than ten years from date, at seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds are to be negotiated and sold under the direction of the Commission, but the proceeds are to be paid to the City Treasury.

A sinking fund, for the payment of the bonds, shall consist of all proceeds from the sale of said bonds, above their par value, of all receipts of interest upon loans over and above the interest paid on said bonds, and of all payments of the loans made under the authority of the act. The Commissioners have authority to invest all sums received for the sinking fund, and the sums so invested shall be held as part of said fund, and to invest any part thereof in canceling the bonds. And when the bonds become due and payable, said sinking fund shall be used and applied to the payment.

In case of vacancies in the Board the remaining Commissioners, with the Mayor, shall fill the same. The Supreme Court, upon complaint of the Mayor, or any ten citizens, may remove any one or all of the Commission, and adjudicate upon all complaints respecting the operations of the Commission.

Bonds are required of the City Treasurer for the discharge of duties relating to the handling of all moneys of the Commission, and he is to receive compensation which the City Council determine upon. The Committee on Finance is authorized to inspect the accounts of the Treasurer under this act, and are required to make full reports, half yearly, for publication in the newspapers.

The Commissioners are given a clerk, to be under salary of the City Council, who shall report to the City Council.

Section 8 requires that no loan shall be made after one year from January next, but this shall not prevent the carrying into execution any loan made before the expiration of said year, although the whole of said loan may not have been paid to the borrower before the expiration of the year.

The City Council having, almost without a voice against it, accepted the act, action under its provisions is now in order. The conclusion, so satisfactory to the citizens, which the Common Council unanimously gave it last night is worthy of praise.

A Fight with a Bear near Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 20.

Between 11 o'clock and noon yesterday, George Short and James Barron, both residing in South Baltimore, while passing along the Washington road, near Gwynn's Falls, were somewhat astonished to see a black bear in a clump of woods near by. The young men were without firearms, but resolved upon capturing bruin nevertheless. They therefore surrounded the stranger, and Short getting within twenty feet of the bear hurled a rock, which landed plump between the eyes of the animal, and stunned him to such an extent that he fell. Short and his companion then rushed in, thinking that their prey was dead, but just as they reached him the animal regained his feet, and aiming a savage blow at Barron with his right paw, succeeded in uncoating him. Both hunters then retired in good order, but not relishing the idea of being thus vanquished, they renewed the fight, and after they had thrown about two cart-loads of stones at the beast he succumbed and fell. Short completed the work by cutting the throat of the animal. The carcass was placed in a cart belonging to Short, and brought to the city. The animal was weighed last night, and recorded seventy-six pounds. From whence came the animal no person can tell, unless he secreted himself upon one of the coal-trains from Cumberland, and quitted the same upon reaching the outskirts of Baltimore.

An Old Democratic Senator Comes Out at Last.

From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 18.

Iowa is having a political sensation. Gen. George W. Jones, once United States Senator, and a gentleman of great ability and wide influence, has seceded from the Democratic Party, and, as he expresses it, "marched into the ranks of its opponents." In a lengthy letter to Hon. James Harlan, he states his reason for so doing, and concludes as follows:

"I, at least, for one, can stand it no longer, and will march out, and into the ranks of our opponents, who are true to themselves, at least, if not to the whole country, which has spoken in thunder tones, not to be misunderstood, if there be truth in the proverb, '*Vox populi vox Dei.*' But the Message of the President since his triumphant re-election by the greatest majority ever given, I believe, to any predecessor of his, shows that he is for retrenchment and reform, for executing the Civil Service act, for the Washburne proposition to place the telegraph under the control of the Postmaster-General, which is quite as reasonable as that the mails should be under the direction of the General Government, instead, as they were originally, under the management and direction of soulless corporations or individuals. Gen. Grant and his party are more Democratic than Mr. Greeley would have been had he been elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, as he doubtless would have called around him such men as Sumner, Trumbull, and others of the disaffected radical Republican Party—like Dr. Guilbert, Sr.—to the almost total discomfiture of the Democratic wing of the coalition, who were largely in the majority, though thousands remained at home in disgust."

Gen. Jones was a violent opposer of the war, and his son served as an officer in the rebel army. In commenting upon this prominent conversion from Democracy to Republicanism, the Dubuque *Herald* (Democratic) says: "The Democratic Party will regret exceedingly to part company with one whom it has delighted to honor as it has Gen. Jones, an old citizen, an able and influential man, a former Senator in Congress, a foreign Minister, and a man at all times of weight, character, and influence."

Hon. Ulysses Mercur's Successor in Congress.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Dec. 19.

The special election in the Thirteenth Congressional District takes place on Tuesday. The candidates are Dr. Strawbridge, Republican, of Montour, and Col. Piollett, Democrat, of Bradford. Dr. Strawbridge was elected last October to the new Congress, which assembles on the 4th of March next, and it is to be regretted that he did not flatly decline the nomination for the short vacancy existing. Such action on his part would have saved the party from that acrimonious feeling which now exists, and will doubtless result in the election of the Democratic candidate. The friends of Mr. Bunnell, of Wyoming, we are reliably informed, are deeply incensed at the selfishness of Dr. Strawbridge and his friends, and will let the election go by default.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

San Francisco Mining Stocks—A Cotton Manufacturing Enterprise—"Land-Sharks" on a Shoal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Raymond and Ely, 61¾; Ophir, 37; Belcher, 92½; Overman, 63; Crown Point, 94½; Hale and Norcross, 82; Savage, 72; Chollar Potosi, 51½; Consolidated Virginia, 42½; Golden Chariot, 11.

A movement is on foot among certain capitalists here to convert the vacant Pacific Woolen Mills in this city into a cotton factory. It is believed that the cotton crop of this State for the coming year will amount to 500,000 pounds.

Every British ship in this port has been supplied with crews at $35 per month each without bounty. American ships pay $30 per month without bounty. Eight boarding-house masters claiming bounty, were brought before the United States Circuit Court today, and gave bail in $500 each.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Assistant Surgeon William A. Corwin is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea.

The South Carolina Legislature took a recess yesterday until Jan. 7.

The weather in Chicago and throughout the North-west was extremely cold last night.

Assistant Surgeon G. O. Allen from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea is ordered to the Ohio.

Masters Clinton H. Curtis and William E. R. Delahay from the Powhattan are ordered to the Supply.

Three inches of snow fell in Boston after midnight on Thursday night, but it rained heavily the following morning.

A three-masted schooner, name unknown, is ashore four miles south of Great Egg Harbor, Long Island.

At least two-thirds of the members of Congress have already left Washington for their homes to spend the holidays.

Vice-President Colfax left for Andover, Ohio, on Thursday night, and Speaker Blaine will visit Maine in a few days.

Major John T. Hague has been appointed a revenue agent, and assigned temporarily to Deputy Commissioner Rogers.

George O. Scott was killed yesterday afternoon in the Worcester Railroad yard, Providence, R. I., where he was employed.

The work at the new sulphur mines in the Copiapo Mountains, near the Colorado River, is progressing rapidly. The sulphur is found in great quantities.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed in Concord, N. H., yesterday. About ten inches of snow fell. The trains from the north were all delayed.

Fifteen hundred and thirty-one buildings were erected in St. Louis during the past year, at the cost of $5,684,000. Of these buildings only eighty-six are frame.

Judge Bond passed sentence on a number of Kuklux prisoners, in Columbia, S. C., yesterday, after which the United States Court adjourned for this term.

Hon. Samuel G. Turner, a prominent citizen and politician of Northern Pennsylvania, died in Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday morning, after a brief illness.

Mr. William O. Avery, one of the oldest clerks of the Internal Revenue service, and for several years chief of the appointment division, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

James E. Thompson, a wealthy farmer, of Harrodsburg, Ky., is said to have absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of $47,000. His wife has brought a suit against him for divorce on the ground of adultery.

A performance will be given next Tuesday night, at the California Theatre, for the benefit of the family of the late Col. Albert S. Evans, who lost his life by the burning of the steam-ship Missouri.

The stockholders of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, have voted to apply for the removal of the injunction. They desire to pay up their losses and to continue business.

The snow-storm of Thursday night extended over a large extent of country. Trains arriving at Chicago on nearly all the roads were more or less delayed. Yesterday the weather was clear and bright.

The Ferguson House, on the corner of Twelfth-street and Grand-avenue, Kansas City, was burned on Thursday morning. Loss $17,000. A drug-store in the hotel was also destroyed. Loss $7,000.

The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $4,020,269 86; coin, $69,523,608 30, including coin certificates, $19,237,500; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,730,000.

Through the negligence of the switchman at Westerly, R. I., the passenger-train from Stonington for Providence collided with some freight-cars on the turn-out, disabling the engine and damaging the cars, but injuring no passengers.

Major Edgar Seelye, special agent of the Post-office Department, was, yesterday promoted by the Postmaster-General to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with head-quarters at New-Orleans, La.

Two men, named Travers and Jones, supposed to be from Albany, N. Y., were run over on Thursday night by a helping engine near Schenectady. Travers was dragged a quarter of a mile and horribly mangled. Jones was badly hurt.

The Privy Council in England have confirmed the judgment of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, dismissing the suit of Redpath & Sons against the Messrs. Allan, owners of the Hibernian, for damages by the sinking of several barks laden with sugar. The amount involved was about $40,000.

A Family of Giants—One of Them Has an Encounter with a Buck.

From the Bedford (Penn.) Inquirer, Dec. 20.

Benjamin and Catharine Troutman, of Londonderry Township, this county, had sons and daughters eighteen. The father and eight of the children have gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns. The mother, who is about seventy-five years of age, and weighs upwards of 200 pounds avoirdupois, still lives with her son George, in Londonderry Township. The ten children now living tip the beam of a "Fairbanks" to the tune of 2,215 pounds. The respective force of gravity of each, according to their last census, is as follows:

George, who lives in Londonderry Township, 245 pounds; Joseph, who holds forth at Fair Hope, Somerset County, 220 pounds; John, who resides in the State of Indiana, 265 pounds in his shirt-sleeves; Daniel, who lives in Kansas, 225 pounds; Adam, who is a resident of the "Smoky City," Pittsburg, 240 pounds; Sarah and Polly, who reside in this county, 240 and 200 pounds respectively; Nancy, who lives in Maryland, 200 pounds; Betsey, who has followed the advice of the lamented Greeley and "gone West," 200 pounds. The father weighed 180 pounds, and the deceased children ranged in weight from 180 to 225 pounds each. If anybody can beat this let him rise and speak.

Peter Troutman, son of Joseph, weighs about 200 pounds. Some time since, he and his father were out hunting, and shot a large buck. At the crack of the rifle the buck fell to the ground, and Peter ran up to it, supposing it dead, got astride of it and was in the act of cutting its throat when it sprang up and attacked him; he grabbed it by the horns and held on to them. Then ensued a desperate struggle. The father, who was not at this time near enough to assist his son, could not shoot the buck for fear of shooting his son too. He hurried to the scene, leveled his gun across his son's breast and fired, killing the buck instantly. He then found that the buck had gored Peter through the thigh, causing a very severe and ugly wound, which has caused him to keep his bed ever since.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The ship Camilla, from Manila, reports that on the 13th of December, in latitude 38° 20', longitude 67° 50', she spoke the brig Kennebec, of Portland, fifty-five days from Genoa, for Philadelphia, in distress, with the loss of foretopmast, part of the lower mast, and main topmast. During the gale that disabled the brig, the mate had two ribs broken. The Captain would attempt to get the brig into Bermuda. He wanted no assistance.

Fire Last Night.

Geo. Weyer's sash and blind factory, Nos. 314 and 316 East Thirty-fifth-street, was destroyed last night by fire, originating in the boiler room in the rear. Loss, $1,500; insurance unknown. Weyer was burned out in Forty-second-street about ten months since.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Disposition of the Committee of Thirty Toward M. Thiers.

Severe Check to Radicalism in the Lyons Municipality.

King Victor Emmanuel Ill with Rheumatic Fever.

Nearly 500 Lives Lost at Sea Within Ten Days.

Sir George E. Cartier to Withdraw from the Canadian Ministry.

FRANCE.

The Committee of Thirty—Desire for Harmony Between the Executive and the Legislature.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Committee of Thirty have appointed two subcommittees, which sit separately. The members of the Committee express great desire to come to an agreement with the Government. The Monarchists no longer insist on confining the action of the Committee to the relations of the Executive and the Legislature. The dismissal of the Mayor of Nantes promotes this conciliatory spirit. The Committee already approve of the theory of a second Chamber, but await the Government's plan for its organization before proceeding to discuss the matter in detail. The first subject taken in hand by the Committee will be the suspensory veto power.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Resignation of the Associates of the Mayor of Nantes—Proposed Abolition of the Government of Lyons.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Assembly today unanimously voted the supplies for 1873, as estimated in the Budget of the Minister of Finance.

All the members of the Municipal Government of Nantes have resigned, in consequence of the removal of the Mayor. The Paris Press generally regard the step taken by the President in this matter as an indication of a conservative policy. The Radical papers do not attempt to conceal their indignation.

The Minister of the Interior is consulting with the Prefect and Mayor of Lyons as to the expediency of suppressing the existing Municipal Government of that city, on account of the pronounced radicalism of its members, and of dividing the city organization into several municipalities.

ITALY.

Illness of King Victor Emmanuel—Rheumatic Fever.

ROME, Dec. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel has been indisposed since yesterday, having had an attack of rheumatic fever. His physicians do not consider his illness serious. The King passed a quiet night, and this morning the fever symptoms had considerably diminished.

RECENT GALES.

Great Loss of Life During the Past Ten Days—449 Passengers and Seamen Drowned—Severe Gale in Naples.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Liverpool says 449 persons, including passengers and sailors, have perished by marine disasters during the past ten days. Thirty persons were lost by the sinking of the ship Matchless off the coast of Northumberland County.

NAPLES, Dec. 20.—A gale of unprecedented violence swept over Naples yesterday. Much damage was done to property in the city and shipping in the bay.

CANADA.

Prospect of a Change of Ministry—Sir George Etienne Cartier to Take a Back Seat—Rumor Regarding Mr. Bridges.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—The *Citizen*, (newspaper) a Government organ, in a review of the political situation, says it is obvious that the head of the Government may be called upon at any moment to reconstruct his Cabinet; that Mr. Howe will be very soon made Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia Province, and that his place will be filled by Mr. Archibald; that Mr. Langevine is the most capable of leading the French Canadian supporters of the Government, instead of Sir George Cartier.

A statement, published in the Toronto *Globe*, that the connection of Mr. Bridges with the Grand Trunk Railway would cease on the 31st inst., is not credited by well-informed parties here. It is thought that the paper has been imposed upon by a London correspondent.

SPAIN.

Another Crisis in the Cabinet—Three Ministers Retire.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—The crisis in the Cabinet, which was anticipated by the *Imparcial* on Wednesday last, has occurred. The Ministers of Finance, Public Works, and Colonies have retired. Señor Echegary has been appointed Minister of Finance; Señor Becerra, Minister of Public Works, and Señor Mosquera, Minister of Colonies. The sitting of the Cortes yesterday was suspended in consequence of the crisis.

The Senate has definitely approved the Clergy Donation bill.

The New Ministers—Conference Between Zorilla and Rivero.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—The newly-appointed Ministers were presented to the King today and took the oath of office.

Señor Zorilla had a long conference yesterday with Señor Rivero.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Deep-Sea Soundings Expedition—Confession of a Murderer—Funeral of the Viscountess Beaconsfield.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The British corvette Challenger will sail from Portsmouth to-morrow, for the purpose of making scientific deep-sea soundings.

George King has confessed that he murdered Pook, at Greenwich.

The funeral of Viscountess Beaconsfield took place yesterday. The remains were deposited in the family vault in the church-yard of Hughenden. The obsequies were strictly private, and of touching simplicity.

FRESHETS IN EUROPE.

Swollen Rivers in England and on the Continent—Large Tracts Flooded to Great Depth—Threatened Destruction of Bridges in Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The late heavy storms have swollen the streams throughout England to a great height, and several of them have overflowed. Windsor and Eaton are flooded. The River Trent and its affluents, the Soar and Derwent, have risen above their banks, submerging a large portion of the country in Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham. In some sections of those counties, only the tops of trees and hedges are visible. Heavy landslips have occurred near Dover, and railway communication with that town is interrupted. The town of Peterborough, in Northampton County, is flooded, and many of the residents have been compelled to take refuge from the water in the upper stories of their dwellings.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is probable that some of the bridges crossing the River Seine in this city will be swept away by the floods.

IN TROUBLE.

The Artists After the Vienna Exposition Commissioner.

An Advisory Committee Who Are Accused of Knowing Nothing of Their Business—Indignation of the Painters—Gen. Van Buren Soundly Berated.

The embroglio between the artists and the United States Commissioner to the Great Exposition of Vienna still continues. As the time during which arrangements can be made for the exhibition of the works of American artists in the capital of the Kaiser is but short, it would be false delicacy to let the subject pass from respect to the parties implicated. No doubt, if left to themselves, they would settle the matter amicably in time; but time is exactly the thing that is wanting, for all contributions must be ready by Feb. 1 of next year. The offense taken by the artists has been already stated in the TIMES. It was that, out of a committee of fifteen appointed by Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, there was not one single artist. And, moreover, as if to accentuate the insult, an engraver of Philadelphia, Mr. John Sartain, was included. But there was more than this. The Chairman of the Committee so appointed in the circular which he dispatched to every artist of note, expressed a hope that for the credit of the nation, the artists and owners of choice specimens of art would cheerfully and promptly offer those works which would best represent the progress of art in the country. He also stated that preference should be given to characteristic pictures of American scenery, or illustrating national history. The artists as a body felt that the representative pictures of American art were those that best exemplified the qualities of the American school of painting, which was the matter in question, and not American topography or American history. This part of the circular was, therefore, an additional offense, because it showed the ignorance of the parties who are attempting to dictate to the most eminent painters of the country. The greatest sting of all, however, was the information that the Advisory Committee would decide, at an early day, what works would be accepted. Now the Advisory Committee consists of the following gentlemen: G. P. Putnam, Chairman, Lucius Tuckerman, H. W. Bellows, D. D., Rutherford Stuyvesant, Robert Hoe, George William Curtis, Richard Butler, Robert Gordon, (who happens to be in Europe,) Ethelbert S. Mills, of Brooklyn; James L. Clayhorn, of Philadelphia; Henry C. Carey, of the same; John Sartain, of the same; W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; Charles C. Perkins and Thomas G. Appleton, of Boston; George B. Coale, of Baltimore. The Committee for American Artists in Italy was Hon. G. P. Marsh, of Rome; Lorimer Graham, of Florence; Samuel Gray Ward, at present at Paris; and W. T. Blodgett, the distinguished purchaser of the pictures of the Metropolitan Museum, who is also in Paris, where, it is devoutly to be hoped, he is not looking out for any more Dutch and Flemish pictures, as his last selection was by no means happy. Now these gentlemen are all of them eminent citizens, men whose names affixed to the prospectus of a diamond mining company or an association for pickling cucumbers, would immediately win the confidence of the community. But their knowledge of art, even among the best of them, is confined to purchasing pictures and to the crumbs of knowledge they may have picked up from artists. Some of them have been kind and liberal patrons of our American painters, but among the list are the names of more than one gentleman who have made a merit and a boast of buying none but foreign pictures. That these men should pass upon what pictures should be accepted and what should be refused, has seemed unendurable to the majority of our artists. The logic of the Advisory Committee as at present constituted, from any point of view, is not very apparent. They reserve to themselves the right of selecting, but they write to the artists in their circular requesting them to send a list of such American works in painting and sculpture of recent years as, within their knowledge, are in any American collections or studios, and which, in the *artist's* judgment, would be most creditable and suitable for the purpose. And they actually seem to expect that the members of the National Academy of Design, who have not been in any way consulted in the matter, will do the work for this Committee, and then allow them to throw out such pictures as their want of knowledge and their bad taste will render unpleasing. It is obvious to all who know anything of art, and who remember Sir Joshua Reynolds' remarks on the subject, that the worst and loudest pictures will impress themselves most forcibly on ignorant minds.

It is a grave question how this committee came to be nominated, and the supposition among the artists is that Gen. Van Buren being ignorant of what was required at his hands in this particular, went to some club, and picked out the most eminent club men. It was his duty to communicate with the Academy of Design and the Institute of Architects and to request them to appoint committees with whom he would work in furtherance of the desired end. As it is he has placed Group No. 25, so far as American art is concerned, in a very unpleasant dilemma. If the artists persist in ignoring the Committtee, then the Committee will drum around the City, and send works from their own and other collections, many of them painted twenty-five years ago, as a fair representation of American art at the present time. Than this nothing could be more unjust. Many of our best men of today painted in quite a crude style five years ago, and to have their worst works represented instead of their best is an actual outrage. And, again, the Advisory Committee, being utterly devoid of knowledge on the subject, will choose even from the works of the present time not the best in the artistic sense, but simply those which they like the best—that is, the loudest and the poorest, the most startling in color and the least skillful in gradation and composition. And this again is an outrage. To eke out their resources, they will probably gain over some of the pariahs whose huge canvases and trashy pictures will doubtless be very much at their service. But it is to be hoped that our Austrian friends will comprehend that this is not the exhibition of American artists, but of American collectors, whose taste and knowledge are perfectly appreciated on the Continent. The following open letter to Commissioner Van Buren has been sent to us for publication, and emanates from a well-known and esteemed artist, who has a seat in the Council of the Academy of Design:

To Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition:

SIR: I have received from Geo. B. Putnam, Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee, a circular requesting the loan of pictures for the Exposition.

Will you do my brother artists and myself the favor to state the reason why no artist is named on this Committee, when the Committee on Architecture is composed exclusively of professional architects?

While saying no word derogatory to the gentlemen whom you have requested to act on this Committee, I submit that they, having bought, built, and occupied houses and stores more or less during their whole live, are, in consequence, quite as capable judges of architecture as of paintings and sculptures, which they have only bought.

I know of no artist who would defer to the judgment of any of these gentlemen on the merit of his work, but every one would readily acquiesce in the verdict of a committee composed of professional artists.

The Committee as it now stands is really an insult to the artists of the country, although I do not believe it was so intended; and having some sense of the dignity of my profession, I for one refuse to acknowledge its authority, and am certain that the Committee will at once perceive the delicate position in which you have placed them. Very respectfully,

AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

The Children's Aid Schools—Holiday Festivities.

The funds at the disposal of the managers of the Children's Aid Society for festivals at the different schools and institutions under their charge have been largely supplemented by liberal donations in response to the appeals made in the TIMES, and it will justify the donors to hear that they are being worthily applied, and in a manner calculated to do the utmost good. At the Park Industrial School, corner of Sixty-first-street and Broadway, yesterday, the reception and exercises, consisting of singing and recitations, were of the most satisfactory character. As a day and evening school, presided over by Miss M. Pascal, with three assistants, education is afforded to a large class for whom the ordinary public schools are not available. The average daily attendance numbers nearly 250, the boys and girls being about equal in number, and the night school has about sixty. The accommodations are ample, and the more practical branches of instruction are not neglected. The ages of the children range from five to twelve, and the older girls are taught plain sewing, besides being afforded an opportunity of learning to work on sewing-machines.

Owing to the limited accommodations of the school at the regular quarters, No. 93 Crosby-street, the children were yesterday assembled for the celebration of the festival in the more commodious hall of Camp Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-street, where a large number of visitors attended. The average attendance numbers 200 boys and girls, taken from the very lowest quarters of the district. Great numbers of them enjoyed the recreation afforded by the picnics during the Summer, and from this district, more than any other in the City, the parents were assisted by the Sick Children's Relief Fund. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs. Brace and Willes, and at the conclusion of the exercises the little ones were made happy by the reception of what they designated their "Christmas." Not the least interesting feature of the display was the mingling of nationalities, as side by side with the lighter-colored American, Irish, and German children sat the swarthy Italians and the darker-hued offspring of the negro.

The Eleventh Ward School, at No. 709 East Eleventh-street, presented a very creditable appearance, and the little ones were afforded enjoyment. Some 250 children participated in the exercises, and received suitable presents in the shape of dresses, boots, and other articles of clothing, besides feasting to their heart's content on undoubted luxuries. In this school there is a sewing class numbering sixty girls, and to many of them work-boxes and knitting-cases were given. Fifteen model girls received extraordinary premiums, and were, in consequence, the envy of their less fortunate companions.

Not the least meritorious display was that of the Sixteenth Ward Industrial School. Very many of the children are of the poorest, and, owing to want of clothing, could not possibly be accommodated at the public schools. To them, the daily lunch provided, and the warmth of the school-room, prove sufficient attraction to bring them from their dreary homes. The gifts so liberally supplied in the other schools were not wanting here, and the children were made happy by the distribution of gifts from unknown benefactors.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Erie Bargain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Erie Directors have committed a gigantic blunder. Nay! a crime against honesty. They forgot—in their greed for instant realization—that it is always safe to *do right*. Gould was within their grasp for restitution and punishment. Only a little time was required for making of him a signal example. If I detect a boy stealing a few dollars, I may condone his offense, because it is possible to save him; but why should Erie Directors be mastered by the most impudent letter of the matchless thief? Who can measure the influence of this *trade* upon our young men? Whom shall we punish, after this, for stealing?

I hope the TIMES will do its duty in this exigency. Yours truly, S.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1872.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is nothing more commendable, in my judgment, than the course your paper has taken the past two years, in its constant fight against iniquity and corruption, without regard to the position of the parties implicated. Your course also regarding political matters has been highly commendable, and in view of your success in accomplishing good results, I beg to lay before you a matter of no importance to me individually, but I think of the greatest importance to the general interests of the country, which is the resumption of specie payments. While gold is adopted generally as the measure of values throughout the world, it is nonsense, in my opinion, for this country to ignore the fact, and presume that it can prosper for any great length of time upon a paper basis, and this fact is generally accepted; but a large portion of the community while accepting it, seem to think that they shall wake up some morning, and find that through some accidental phenomena specie payments are resumed. These ideas are so absurd that I have no patience with them; because specie payments cannot be resumed until we shall have accumulated some $200,000,000 in coin, while we cannot now command more than one-half of this sum. The easy method that I have to suggest, which would not create a ripple in the business of the country, is as follows:

The gold interest paid semi-annually by the Government to the national banks upon the bonds held as collateral security for circulation, amounts to some $24,000,000 annually; let Congress pass a law requiring all the national banks to keep as a part of their reserve fund this interest for a period of four years; at the end of which time they will have in hand an abundance of coin with which to resume specie payments, and then they should be compelled by law to resume. We have a yield of some $60,000,000 of coin annually from our own mines, which coin would flow into the banks naturally, and would at the same time take the place of a like amount of legal tenders which would go into circulation. I would in the meantime allow any party who could command $100,000 Government bonds or more, who desired to establish a national bank and conform to the laws regulating the same, to do so; this would quiet all apprehensions of a stringency in currency, and would, at a fixed future day, establish the country on a solid specie basis, all of which may be accomplished during the Administration of Gen. Grant, and which would add another glorious monument to the many now standing to his fame. A. B.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1872.

Hints on the Domestic Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the domestic question has been introduced into your columns of late, and still continues open for discussion, permit one who has been mistress of a household for nearly thirty years to offer a few thoughts upon the subject. And first, let me say, the great difficulty to be met at the outset is the want of trustworthiness in domestics. Let servants become truthful, and a great step is taken in the right direction. This is possible. A girl may be so ignorant as not to "know A from B," but she does know truth from falsehood. I wish I could urge upon all servants in the land the immense advantage to themselves in being perfectly truthful. It lies at the foundation of harmonious and pleasant relations between employer and employe. The mistress cannot have confidence when she finds her best cut-glass missing, or the broken fragments hidden on upper closet-shelves; when the wine she has given to the cook for pudding, sauces, or pies never finds its place there, and the mistress knows this as well as the cook, who, nevertheless, asserts she put it all in—"don't know why there is no flavor," thinks it must be very "wake." The great majority who employ female help in the family are people of moderate means, who keep one or two servants.

How can the housekeeper avoid "interference" when what was left of the joint at dinner, enough for the family breakfast, is found concealed in the bottom of the waste-bucket? "It is no place for a lady to go snookin' round in such places," says the cook. I speak for the multitude who are not wealthy when I say that the lavish extravagance and waste of most servants cannot easily be borne. If Bridget desires counsel for her class, and will receive it from one who has their best interest at heart, I would urge upon every domestic, in addition to speaking the truth and not wasting the substance intrusted to her care, promptness in reporting accidents. It will half disarm censure. Let every one try to do her work to please, as far as she is capable, her employer, and do it as well as she can. How many mistresses have I known endure the accidents and deficiencies of the "help" because the girl was trying to do as well as she could. A great but unnecessary burden in housekeeping is, that those employed, after being carefully taught, shirk their work. The rooms are reported thoroughly swept, the spreads and covers well shaken and dusted, but the result in dust and moths proves this untrue. I knew not long ago a young married lady, from a home of ease and refinement, who performed her own household work, because she would not endure the ignorance and obstinacy that persisted in putting silver, glass, china, and iron ware in one pan and washing them all together. I have almost uniformly had good servants, many of them as truly adorning their sphere, and ennobling themselves by the excellent manner in which their duties were performed, as did any in the higher walks of life. It is not the work, but the way we do the work, that gives dignity both to it and ourselves. Not only have respect and confidence existed between myself and many of my servants, but an attachment and interest in their well-being which followed them to their own homes, (they rarely left my house save to go to homes of their own,) and rendered them important aid in times of trouble, thus proving the high estimation in which they were held. I hope I may be pardoned if I add some suggestions to mistresses, that I have found of great practical value. The lady of the house must carry her lady-like deportment to the kitchen. Whatever ill-temper she may feel, she must never give way to it there. A judicious mistress will study to make her requirements reasonable, and whenever the method of performing the work by the servant is good accept it, but where it is deficient the mistress should be able to instruct and direct. A little extra help on hard days, and sympathy in times of unusual pressure, I have found wonderfully soothing to a discouraged worker in the kitchen. In these close relations it is well to put ourselves in others' places sometimes, and look at things from their standpoints. ONE OF THE MISTRESSES.

The Marine Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people of New-York owe to you a debt of gratitude which I trust they will yet acknowledge. You have effected a reformation in all our Municipal Departments, the beneficial results of which are very apparent. In no part of our City Government is the reformation more effective than in our Courts. While there may be Judges still remaining on the Bench as corrupt as those that have been expelled therefrom, their sphere is circumscribed, and they are admonished by the fate of their late associates, that should they follow in their footsteps, judgment will overtake them. There is one of our Courts to which I would direct your attention, that you may, for the sake of common decency, try to reform. I refer to the Marine Court. That Court, as at present organized, is the most essential and necessary Court in this City. But before it is recognized as such, the scalpel of reform must probe one moral ulcer that creates a stench in the atmosphere of the Court. Three weeks ago, the conduct of one of its Justices was a subject for the investigation of the Senate, at Albany. The decision of the Senate is reserved until the 9th of next January. Most men would think that a man awaiting sentence would display some modesty during its pendency. But such is not the case with the harlequin who has not only disgraced the Bench but manhood. Let the people imagine a man under sentence of the highest tribunal of the State holding Court since the 2d of December, and calling a calendar of fifteen causes each day—(270 causes in all)—since that time, and not one ready—no lawyer willing to submit the interests of his client to the presiding Justice. Such is the fact with reference to the judicial career of George Milton Curtis, of the Marine Court. Not a cause of 270 called was tried before the said Justice during the time specified. But there he sat indulging in his usual vulgarisms—"I don't like the color of that man's eyes, nor of this man's hair; I have no confidence in blonds."

If you do not insert this, please send a reporter to Part III., Marine Court, where the Judge is assigned this month, and hear for yourselves. A LAWYER.

Aid for the Baltic Coast Sufferers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following additional donations for the sufferers on the Baltic coast are thankfully acknowledged by the undersigned, German Consul-General:

Previously acknowledged	$1,822
From Messrs. Auffmordt & Co.	100
Cash	5
E. A.	10
Hermann Boker & Co.	25
Sulzbacher, Gittermann & Wedeles	25
Naylor & Co.	200
Kutten & Bonn	50
J. Hess & Co.	25
Salomon & Burke	25
Heidelbach, Frank & Co.	50
Baltzer & Taaks	50
H. & K. S.	2
Leopold, Schmidt & Co.	25
Henry Beste	25
Alfred Schlesinger	50
Total	$2,489

Of which a remittance has been made today of 3,000 thalers to the President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, Max von Forckenbeck.

Further contributions are earnestly solicited.

JOHANNES ROSING, 2 Bowling-green.

The Case of Edward S. Stokes—Only One Juror Obtained Yesterday.

The proceedings to obtain a jury for the trial of Edward S. Stokes, accused of the murder of James Fisk, Jr., were resumed, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Boardman. Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, on the part of the prosecution, denied the statement of an evening journal that one of the jurors impaneled was a friend of the prisoner, and exchanged friendly recognitions with him after being sworn. He also explained that Mr. Theodore Malleby, the third juror, was jointly interested in the Greenwich Savings Bank with an uncle of the prisoner, and, by consent of the Court and counsel, that gentleman was excused from further service. Seventy-five jurors were called yesterday, but, with a single exception, they were all excused, for having formed and entertained opinions which would prejudice their verdict. Both the prosecution and the defense, under the new law, have the right of thirty peremptory challenges, but, up to the present time, that right has not been exercised to a large extent—the prosecution only having challenged eleven peremptorily, and the defense ten. The names of the jurors at present impaneled are:

David S. Eggleston, No. 166 South-street, fireman; Charles L. Lober, No. 62 Varick-street; John A. Beyers, No. 337 East Fifteenth-street; Abraham C. Morris, No. 34 West Thirty-sixth-street; Charles A. Yost, clothier, No. 102 Bowery; Jesse N. Boiles, No. 121 East Fifty-fourth-street; Joseph Sands, No. 520 Lexington-avenue; David Hepburn, carpenter, No. 547 Broome-street, and George W. Manchester, brick-dealer, No. 220 One Hundred and Nineteenth-street.

The case will be continued this morning.

The Board of Apportionment—Appropriation of Money—The School Question.

At a meeting of the Board of Apportionment, yesterday, Mayor Hall offered a resolution to make an additional appropriation of $24,443 34 for the purposes of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas in the payment of stenographers, criers, and clerks. It was laid upon the table for examination.

A communication was presented from Recorder Hackett and City Judge Bedford announcing the reduction of the attendants of their Court hereafter to the number of twenty-four, and requesting proper provision for their payment.

The Mayor, preparatory to the proposal of a resolution, offered a written statement of the law authorizing the Bureau of Elections and of the salaries designated to be paid to its subordinates. The amount due to Cornelius Corson and others, from Jan. 1 to June 8, 1872, when the Bureau was abolished, pursuant to section 7, chapter 675, laws of 1872, was $10,752 65; and it was necessary that some arrangement should be made by the Board for its settlement. The consideration of the subject was deferred.

Commissioner Van Nort offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, transferring $5,500 from the appropriation set apart for the Department of Public Works entitled "Sewers, Repairing," to that of "Sewers, Repairing, and Cleaning," and also from the same designated appropriation the sum of $1,500 for that of "Sewers, Cleaning."

Controller Green presented a resolution, which was also adopted, appropriating $50,000 from the fund of "Extra Contingencies" for the payment of judgments against the Corporation.

A resolution authorizing the issue of Assessment bonds, to the amount of $200,000, was also passed.

A resolution was offered by the Mayor, and adopted by the votes of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, to donate out of the Excise funds the sum of $6 for the care and maintenance of each child in the schools lately reported upon by Messrs. Henry, James, Anderson, and L. D. Kiernan.

Capture of the Mail-Bag Robber—Recovery of About 3,000 Bags.

The mystery surrounding the robbery of mail-bags from the Post-office in this City has been fathomed. Deputy Marshal Crowley, assisted by Mr. Knapp, Superintendent of Mails, on Thursday night arrested Richard Brandon, alias Limpy Dick, who confesses to having been the thief who stole all the property. He began early in the Summer, and, by forged orders, obtained mail-bags in various quantities. Brandon was formerly connected with a weekly paper. He disposed of the bags to James Cahill and Charles H[illegible], junkmen, occupying cellars at Nos. 27 and [illegible] Willett-street. Brandon was arraigned before Commissioner White yesterday, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

THE KNICKERBOCKERS.

A Traveler Considers New-York Rather a Dull Place.

He is Introduced to Several Descendants of the Old Families.

And by This Time He Has Undoubtedly Changed His Mind.

Perhaps the Most Remarkable Dinner Ever Given in This City—Names of the Old Knickerbockers Present and How They Entertained Their Guest.

On Thursday afternoon, theatrical circles were startled by an apparently well-authenticated rumor of a forthcoming duel between two distinguished members of the profession. It was asserted that a challenge had passed between Messrs. E. A. Sothern and Wm. J. Florence, at a banquet given in honor of Mr. Philip Lee, some time last week, and that its acceptance had been immediately followed by the arrangement of all preliminaries, and the selection of today as the time, and New-Jersey as the place of the encounter. Messrs. Sothern and Florence denied their intention to fight with each other, but each "acknowledged" the receipt and acceptance of a challenge from Mr. Lee. Justice Dowling was applied to for a warrant for the arrest of the two first-mentioned parties, but, doubting the genuineness of the affair, issued subpœnas ordering them to appear at the Tombs Police Court, at 7 A. M., yesterday. At the appointed hour, two carriages, containing Messrs. Sothern and Florence respectively, drove up to the Franklin-street entrance of the prison. After shivering outside they were admitted, and at 8 o'clock were conducted upstairs to the Judge's private room, where they waited until after 9 o'clock, when, Justice Dowling not appearing, they concluded the subpœnas were bogus, and departed.

It seems that, after issuing the papers, the Judge ascertained that the report was the result of a practical joke, and concluded to allow the parties to settle it for themselves. The whole story quickly came out, and the rumor of the duel and their long wait for the Judge proved to be only a slight return for the practical jokes to which Messrs. Sothern, Florence, and others had subjected the unfortunate Lee.

The latter, who recently came here from England, and stopped at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, complained to Mr. Sothern of the dullness of New-York, and the latter replied that Mr. Lee had not yet made the acquaintance of the aristocracy of the City, and invited him to meet a select company of representative "Knickerbockers" and members of the highest families, at a banquet which Mr. Sothern expressed a desire to give in honor of Lee. The latter was delighted at the idea, and at once accepted.

Accordingly, about half an hour after the curtain had fallen on the various stages, the choice spirits of "Dundreary's" selection began assembling in one of the parlors of an east-side hotel, and the much-talked-of banquet began, Messrs. Sothern and Florence taking care of their "Knickerbocker" guests. The unsuspecting Lee occupied a place not far from the head, flanked by Neil Bryant and Nelse Seymour, and faced by Billy Birch and Charley Backus, while Dan. Bryant and kindred spirits constituted the remainder of the aristocratic company. The banquet progressed gloriously, and to the great satisfaction of the guest of the evening, who, however, was rather taken aback at the undue hilarity of the assemblage. With the appearance of the wine, the fun waxed fast and furious. Mr. Lee's left support drew his napkin over his head, in night-cap style, and glared at his neighbor, while Seymour twisted his mammoth paste-diamond stud, and whispered to Mr. Lee that Bryant was eccentric, and recommended him not to remark anything he might do, or oppose him in any way. Birch and Backus got up a violent political discussion, which soon involved the guests on one side of the table. Bryant now borrowed Mr. Lee's jeweled watch-key, and, after winding his watch, quietly pocketed it. Seymour demanded the return of the key, and, Bryant refusing, an appeal to blows was prevented only by Mr. Lee's interposition, who assured the combatants that the key was of no consequence. Messrs. Sothern and Florence began discussing the propriety of Bryant's conduct, and soon came to a violent quarrel, in which the lie was freely passed. Mr. Sothern jumped from his seat and drew a pistol, and Mr. Florence doing the same, bloodshed seemed inevitable. The guests tried in vain to separate the combatants, and it was at length decided to let them fight it out in the regular manner. They stood at opposite ends of the room and fired, both, of course, missing. Mr. Lee was greatly agitated, and at great personal exertion prevailed on the combatants to postpone the deadly meeting. Seymour and Bryant now renewed their quarrel, this time talking over Mr. Lee's shoulder. They jumped from their seats, and Bryant drew a pistol, while Seymour brandished a huge dirk. They grappled with each other, and after a violent but bloodless struggle, were separated.

"Is this customary in society here," asked Mr. Lee in an agitated tone. "Yes, Sir," replied Seymour ferociously, "but it's peculiar to aristocracy, Sir. There'll be bloodshed enough to-night if I get another chance at that fellow," and here he brandished the knife fiercely. Bryant flared up instantly, and drew his pistol again, but was importuned by Mr. Lee to sit down.

The truce was short-lived, however, and on the resumption of the fight the uproar became general. Mr. Lee trembled for his personal safety, and was greatly relieved when the party began dispersing. On learning a few days after that the whole affair was a practical joke, gotten up for his benefit, he became furious, and on learning this, it was resolved to give him another "scare." Messrs. Sothern and Florence pretended to have received challenges from Mr. Lee, whom they threatened to have arrested. Their victim supposed this to be a scheme for his further annoyance, but believing that the threat would be carried into execution, was greatly alarmed as well as incensed. The tables were about to be turned on the ringleaders, however. Dan Bryant, concluding that the joke had gone far enough, so far as concerned Lee, industriously circulated a report that Messrs. Florence and Sothern were to fight a duel in New-Jersey at daylight on Saturday, (today,) unless prevented by the authorities. He then applied to Justice Dowling, who issued subpœnas for the alleged principals, with what result has already been detailed.

Sentences and Other Business in the General Sessions Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the following prisoners were disposed of: Jasper Van Riper, bigamy, three and a half years' imprisonment; Thomas Brown, larceny from the person, five years; Thomas McCormick, alias Ward, Thomas Lefferson, alias James Robinson, and Henry Attenbury, alias Henry Marble, were found guilty of burglary, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment each. Peter Wildy, an old offender, petty larceny, five years; Daniel Gorman, grand larceny, three and a half years; Gaston De Gaze, attempt at grand larceny, two and a half years; Daniel Rice, grand larceny, four years; Albert Fitze, grand larceny, four years; Wm. Smith, attempt at larceny from the person, three and a half years. Wm. P. Denische pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit a forgery, and was remanded. The case of Henry Newman, alias "Dutch Heinrich," accused of grand larceny, was laid over to the January Term.

A Divorced Wife's Annuity—Harvard College Interested.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 18.

In the Supreme Court Monday there was a bill of interpleader of the President and Fellows of Harvard College against John Amory Head and another. By the will of Benjamin Bussey, his farm was conveyed to certain trustees to pay certain annuities, the fee to go to Harvard College. The fee was transferred to the College upon its agreement to pay the annuities named. Among them was one of $1,000 to John Amory Head. Upon consideration of marriage he conveyed this annuity to his wife, Charlotte Elizabeth Head, and it was paid to her for some years. In 1871 she procured a divorce from her husband in Vermont, upon complaint that he treated her "with intolerable severity." Both claimed the annuity, and the College comes in to know to whom to pay it. The Court holds that the right of the wife to the annuity ceased at the time of the divorce. Decree for defendant, Head. Costs to plaintiff, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, out of the fund. No costs to either defendant.

THE STEAMER SACRAMENTO.

Large Salvage from the Wreck—Favorable Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Advices from San Diego indicate that nearly all of the cabin-furniture, some of the cargo, and a part of the machinery of the steam-ship Sacramento will be saved. The steamer Fidelater brought away some of the property. The wreckers are still at work. The ship has not gone to pieces, but the bottom is all stove in. The weather has favored the wreckers in all their operations.

Graphic Details of the Wreck—Rescue of the Passengers Without Loss of Life—The Landing on San Geronimo Island—The Vessel a Total Loss.

From the San Francisco Alta.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 12.

The Montana returned this evening at 6 o'clock from San Geronimo Island, bringing with her the cheering news that all the passengers, crew, baggage, mails, and specie of the wrecked steam-ship Sacramento had been saved, though the ship is a total loss. The Captain of the deck department, first assistant engineer King, and ten men of the engineers' department were left on the island. All the rest of the crew and all the passengers and property were saved, and were brought in by the Montana.

Early on Wednesday morning the wreck was discovered stranded on a reef not laid down in the charts, nine miles south-east from San Geronimo Island, and twelve miles from the main land. The passengers and crew, with the exception of those engaged in wrecking, were all on the island safe, and well provided with provisions and protection from the weather. Capt. Farnsworth, master of the Sacramento, boarded the Montana and piloted her to a good anchorage, one mile to the south-east of the island. Orders were then issued for all the passengers and rescued property to be at once transferred from the land to the Montana. The *Alta* correspondent went ashore on the first boat and inspected the camp, besides learning full particulars of the disaster, as was correctly reported to him in San Diego by the second officer of the Sacramento, who was officer of the deck during the first watch on the night of the 5th inst. At 9 o'clock the course had been changed to north-west, half north, and it was soon expected to pass to the westward of San Geronimo Island. The engine was making eleven revolutions a minute, when at 11 o'clock the officer of the deck perceived a white line breaking on the water dead ahead. The bell was rung to slow up, and then immediately after to stop. It was too late, she struck the rocks with a heavy crash, and remained fast. The bell was rung to back as fast as possible, and the engine was taxed to its utmost, continuing to struggle in the vain attempt to get the steamer off the rocks for forty-five minutes.

Meanwhile some of the men in the steerage department made a rush for one of the boats and commenced cutting the lashings. This was perceived by Dr. Schletter, the surgeon of the ship, who drew his pistol and drove them back—one of the passengers assisting in this work of forcibly preventing these foolish acts. The excitement was intense for about half an hour. Men, women and children were rushing wildly about the decks and cabins, frantic with fear and crying for help. Among these was one very tall gentleman, who appeared on the deck fearfully excited. He had on his person two life-preservers, one on his arm, while he held by the hand his little boy, and over his shoulders was strung a bunch of bananas. The Chinese sailors and waiters behaved coolly and admirably throughout.

As soon as the first excitement was over all hands went to work with a will and obeyed orders promptly. The Captain and all the officers were cool and collected, losing no time in action. Their promptness, decision, and determination soon calmed the passengers, and each one not otherwise engaged under orders began preparing his baggage and valuables for a sudden and speedy departure. At first, the ship rolled heavily from side to side, the fearful motion adding difficulties to the work of the crew.

It was in the midst of this turmoil that the Captain's gig was manned with the second officer, Harrington, Alfred Panzer, water-tender, L. Peterson, a passenger working his passage, and four Chinamen. A note was hurriedly written to C. P. Taggart, agent of the Company at San Diego, asking for assistance, and the little craft was launched at midnight. How well they succeeded has already been told, and much praise is due to them for their perseverance and endurance.

Before midnight the water began to rise in the hold, and continued to do so rapidly, so that at 12:05 the fires were flooded in the engine-rooms, and the steam gave out in the boilers. The ship had, by this time, worked up on the rocks, and the bottom being stove in, she settled and became more steady. The chief engineer, J. S. Buck, displayed great energy and efficiency in his department. He was the last man to be forced to leave the engine-room by the rising of the water; under his direction the assistants, King, Wilder, and Foot, the firemen, and coal-passers were energetically at work. At 2 A. M. the work was commenced in preparing a portable condenser to be conveyed on shore. This proved to be most useful afterward. Meanwhile a large portion of the cargo had been removed aft by the crew and passengers, which proved of little avail. At 1 A. M. the water was up to the steerage deck.

At 4 o'clock A. M. the life-raft was inflated, ready for use. At this same time a boat was dispatched to proceed to the Bay of San Quentin in search of means to forward news of the disaster, by land, to San Diego. They returned on Sunday morning, reporting that they could find no one at the ranch-house, on the bay, and were unable to accomplish anything. About an hour before sunrise another boat was dispatched to explore the coast of the main land, in search of a landing. This returned late, after a fruitless and hard day's pull.

At 9 o'clock the chief engineer was sent in charge of a boat to San Geronimo Island. He succeeded in making a landing at once in the only place practicable, on the south side, near the south-west point. Here he found a narrow entrance on the beach, between the rocks, into which the boat was taken safely. He went ashore and prospected the island, finding it dry and barren in the extreme, but offering good shelter under the hill near the landing.

After the departure of Mr. Buck for the island the passengers became fearful of staying on the ship, and were clamorous for permission to get into the boats. The Sacramento was well provided, having ten in all, two of which had been dispatched on distant missions, and two of which were in use by those seeking landings. At last the excited ones saw that the engineer's boat had landed on the island, and their demands became loud and redoubled in force. Before noon their request was acceded to, and preparations for disembarkation were made. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting them into the boats alongside. The swell and surf were very heavy and endangered all, but happily no accident was suffered by any one, notwithstanding many were thumped and slightly bruised. Before 9 o'clock at night every soul was safely landed on the island, with a supply of water and provisions sufficient for a few days, and the life-raft had been launched and towed to the island with a load of boxes of eatables, casks of water, and bedding. The first night on the island was necessarily passed without many accommodations. All the ladies, infants, and invalids were cared for first, and provided with blankets. Many of the crew and passengers were obliged to sleep on the bare ground; the weather was not inclement; a light north-west wind was blowing, and the temperature was cool, though it was not cold enough to cause any one to suffer. Saturday was spent principally in transferring bedding, awnings, and provisions from the wreck to the island. An old stone furnace, found near the beach, where it had been used by seal-fishers, was transformed into use for the condenser, which was in operation at 3 P. M. After that it provided forty gallons of pure water per day, condensed from the sea. This greatly improved the condition of all; until it had been accomplished all hands had been placed on short rations—one-third of a glass twice a day. Sufficient provisions were landed that day to last at least one week. Sunday, the third day, was employed in transporting stores, baggage, and mails, which was all done before night, so that the passengers were made comfortable and easy.

On Monday, the fourth day, Capt. Farnsworth left the island in charge of Mr. Buck, the chief engineer, and proceeded to the ship, accompanied by the first assistant engineer. Preparations were made to remove the treasure—$337,000 in silver bullion and coin. The first officer, Mr. Dederer, was also engaged in this work, and afterward assumed charge of the ship; that night, however, all hands rested on shore. The specie was all in the specie tank, athwart ships, below the steerage deck. Work could only be done at low tide, when the water in the tank was about five feet deep. The firemen and coal-passers were especially active in this work. A gentleman named T. S. Campan, a passenger from New-York, worked constantly, and did not rest until all was safely removed. The Chinamen distinguished themselves as divers, relieving each other alternately at the arduous work. The boxes containing the bullion, of which there were 159, were very heavy, averaging more than 100 pounds each. Straps were placed around them by the men who were under water, and then they were raised by single-block tackle. The first officer, Mr. Campan, and one quartermaster, with three Chinamen, remained on deck all night and did not leave until the Montana arrived. On Tuesday, the fifth day, the chief engineer was again left in charge of the island. During the day a large portion of specie was landed safely.

Wednesday morning, at 7½, the Montana was sighted by a lookout on the hill. The joy in camp was exuberant for a short time; crowds were swaying hither and thither in excitement. Finally they calmed down, and went to work packing their baggage as though no mental shock could have any permanent effect on them. The real truth was, they had been so well treated that they had little occasion for grumbling, and many seemed to have enjoyed their involuntary picnic hugely. During this day the wrecking parties removed the rest of the specie from the ship, and the work was done for the present, with the exception of transferring passengers' baggage, mails, and treasure to the Montana.

When your correspondent landed on the island the scene that was presented to his eyes was one that must forever be indelibly impressed on his memory. On the slope of the hillside were the tents and awnings, nine in number, and about them and on the beach the people were literally swarming and buzzing like bees, in anticipation of moving their hive. The boat was lifted by the swell, and shot upon the pebbly beach, between great rocks on either side. A crowd of Chinamen held the painter. With his feet in the water up to his knees, the chief engineer was issuing orders and superintending the work; he looked, however, as though he could "stand the storm" a long time, and was none the worse for wear. His efforts to save, to protect, to organize, and to direct, are universally commended by all the passengers. To him they are specially indebted, as well as to Capt. Stewart and other officers. In the officers' tent were stored the stores and supplies sufficient to last the camp at least three weeks. Everything appeared, at first sight, to be in order, and under the careful supervision of the purser, G. E. Goddard, Esq., who was snugly ensconced in a corner with his books and papers. Dr. Schletter, the surgeon, was ready and smiling upon all who might require his services. He had charge of his department as well as of the liquors, which were dispensed as occasion required. No liquors had been allowed to be used indiscriminately by the passengers or crew, and from first to last not a man had been intoxicated. The last four days on the island the fare had been very good for all hands; there were eighteen messes organized, each with a captain, who received the rations of water and food. Each person was provided with three half-pints of water daily—in the morning in coffee, at noon unadulterated, and at night in soup. Each mess had its watch appointed, with regular hours of duty in order. That the men working in boats might not consume water on shore, they were not allowed to drink except at the ship. Consequently they were slow in moving when they made the first trip out from the island. The weather had been cool and pleasant all the while. They experienced no heavy seas, and there was not a single case of sickness occasioned by the disaster. Two or three suffered somewhat from illness contracted before, yet none seemed to have been the worse for their adventure.

The cause of the disaster at first appeared explainable on the ground of carelessness only, but observations taken by Capt. Nolan show that it was all attributable to the inaccuracy of the charts and sailing directions. By reference to the charts used by navigators, it will be seen that San Geronimo Island is represented two or three miles southward of Point San Antonio, in longitude 115° 43', latitude 29° 40'. It is actually eight miles west and eight miles north of that position, while in its represented place is a reef extending twelve miles westerly from Point San Antonio. The Sacramento struck on it four or five miles west of the place where the island was looked for.

Point San Antonio is six miles south and four miles east of its position on the chart. The reef is only known to whalers and a few captains who have cruised close to the shore without a chart. Under the south-east side of Geronimo Island there is a good harbor during north-west winds. From soundings taken, and the sailing directions, in coming from the north to the Sound, took the south-west point, and keeping off about two miles, anchored within ten miles from the shore, in from eleven to thirteen fathoms, with hard, sandy bottom. The island is about one mile and a quarter long by half a mile wide, lying north-east and south-west. In the centre is a large hill, the top of which is elevated about 250 feet. On this were placed the signals of distress, and the lookout was stationed on the slopes of the island. There are deposits of guano; little vegetation is anywhere seen on the rocks. About the shore are thousands of seals and sea-lions. Fish are in plenty, and some were caught; sea-fowl were numerous, abalones and periwinkles abound; on the rocks there was no sign of anything but marine life, the superficial prospect being desolate to the extreme.

There are little hopes of saving anything further of value from the wreck. She is lying with one rock under her bows and one amidships. She is in two and one-half fathoms of water forward, and four fathoms aft, at low tide. All her bottom is stove. The bottom of the engine is broken, and other parts, excepting the beam and shaft, are under water. The cargo is all under water, and probably ruined. Capt. Farnsworth, with officers and men left on the island, will do everything possible to save what they can.

At about 7½ o'clock yesterday evening, the Montana left the island for San Diego, all being in good spirits. The treasure saved has been shipped to Capt. Farnsworth's order in San Francisco. It is said by some of those who worked to save it that salvage will be claimed. It is reported that the California has taken on board at Mazatlan about $300,000 in specie for San Francisco. Capt. Leighton, of the Hattie Porter, took passage from San Francisco, having sold his vessel, which was supposed to have been lost, in Mazatlan, to provide funds to pay off his crew.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Following is a list of cabin passengers per steamer Sacramento:

From New-York—William H. Mosher, W. W. Kimball, Mrs. Valentine, Wilfred H. Munro, Thomas S. Campan, Mrs. Pierce and child, Mrs. Sutherland and infant, Henry Ord, E. Cotheer, Miss Ware, W. G. Hutchins, C. P. Welsh, United States Navy, F. W. Clark, D. P. Benjamin and wife, W. F. Goldsmith and wife, Miss Agnes Goldsmith, Miss Mary Goldsmith, Barton Stone, Capt. Lund, Emma Connor and two children, I. W. Ball, James Martin and wife, F. P. Blakeman, Clarence E. Wood, Mrs. J. H. Clark, infant, and nurse, Robert B. Frost.

From Panama—John P. White, Mr. Gracilo, H. Gallick, R. Stanich, Mrs. Harte and daughter, A. E. Jarrier, C. J. Wingate and boy, E. W. Phillips, George H. Clift, A. G. Smith, H. L. Pike, U. S. A., C. W. Wolrich, W. H. Bertrand and servant, C. Lamar and wife.

Steerage—Miss Annie Reddin, Fred. W. Heffron, Mary O'Hara, Patrick O'Keefe, Thos. McDermott, wife and child, John O'Neal, T. B. Losee, Mrs. Abby Forge and four children, Mary Scanlan, two brothers and child, Mr. Coniger, Mr. Figaro, Geo. Garcia Clarzo, wife and child, T. Mendley, Ed. Smedhill, M. Selim, Mrs. Andrews and family, M. Morales, C. Gougham and wife, Theodore Spitznagel, Patrick Dillon, Mrs. Kennedy and son, Conrad H. Hilton, Robert McEntee, Ellen Palmer, E. V. Caldwell, John Folley, Mr. Arriola, Mr. Padilla and two ladies, E. Given, D. Martinez and two children, R. Will, A. Dayto, J. Charos, D. Valencia, C. S. Erico, Mrs. Ann Reed, Margaret McCabe, Owen Killcullen, Peter Geoghan, I. Brown, John Gallagher, E. Turnbull, C. G. Marcey, Elias Manuel, Mr. Earmache, Emma Santa Cruz, Elmer Jugo, A. Reston and wife, F. Butler, Margaret Lopez, J. Fens, Simon Guy and child, Michael Connell, Alice McCabe, Wm. O'Keefe, J. W. Thomas, Jasper Prest, M. Wilson, Henry Mitchell, Mrs. Crowley and three children, Ah Poo, Mr. Cortello, Mr. Rollander, R. Staack, Pablo Arriolla, A. Hernandez, R. Fens, R. Veliant, G. Munz, J. Martens.

TREASURE AND FREIGHTS.

Following is a list of consignees of treasure per steamer Sacramento:

T. L. Meyer & Co., $39,807; Edward Visher, $1,405; I. Gutte, $17,000; J. V. DeLareage, $86,821; Parrott & Co., $12,634; Carlowitz & Co., Hongkong, $1,500; Rodgers, Meyer & Co., $40,825; Simpson & Co., Hongkong, $51,090; Thos. Bell, $78,736; B. Davidson & Co., $2,000; The Bank of California, $3,080; A. Suacht & Co., $6,000. Total, $335,648.

Following is a list of consignees of freight:

From France—Payot, Upham & Co., 1 package; D. N. & E. Walter & Co., 1 package; J. W. Davidson & Co., 1 package; Godchaux Bros., 1 package; Stein, Simon & Co., 5 packages; French Consul, one package.

From South America—Moore Bros., 1 package; Henry Balzer & Co., 20 bars tin.

From Acapulco—A. Giorgiana, 30 boxes; Littlefield, Webb & Co., 14 boxes; J. Ivancovich & Co., 32—all fruit.

From Manzanillo—Gaxiola & Andrado, [illegible] packages; J. C. Bell, 16 packages; A. Giorgiani, 55 packages.

From Mazatlan—T. L. Meyer, 92 hides; B. Dobleyer, 359 boxes limes; Nicholas Dabovich, 155 boxes fruit; Dellapaine & Co., 10 packages shrimps; C. Miramonka, 48 packages; J. F. Schleiden, 1 package; Gaxiola & Andrado, 262 hides and 8 rolls of leather; A. Brandt, 2,425 hides and 2 packages skins; A. Hoffman, 26 packages; Chas. Baum, 212 sacks silver ore; Russell, Irwin & Co., 2 coin mills.

From Panama—Hellman Brothers, 2 packages olives; Harry Ballander, 1 package merchandise.

From New-York—3,768 packages.

From Panama, ex steamer Henry Chauncey, from New-York—1,347 packages merchandise, to Eldridge & Irwin; 550 cans canned goods, 600 boxes starch, 500 kegs herrings, 119 rolls paper. Ex steamer South America, from New-York—417 kegs nails, 119 plates of iron, 7 iron rollers, 4 packages merchandise, 4 kegs white lead, to Eldridge & Irwin. Poor chance for saving much. The freight is mostly in the lower hold.

A Bogus Policeman.

Mr. Leopold Lippman, of No. 218 South Fifth-street, Williamsburg, appeared before the Police Commissioners, yesterday, to substantiate a charge of improper conduct against Patrolman Henry B. Long, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. On the 11th inst., while entering No. 37 Howard-street, carrying a bundle, Lippman was accosted by a strange man, who demanded the bundle. He refused to give it up, when the stranger said he was an officer, exhibited a policeman's shield, and insisted upon having the bundle, which he claimed contained stolen goods. He followed Mr. Lippman into the store, and one of the clerks called Officer Long, who took the stranger aside, and, after a whispered conversation with him, said to Mr. Lippman: "Oh! he is a policeman. You can do nothing with him," and allowed the man to depart. In his defense, Long said he was called in to arrest the bogus policeman, who took him aside, and, exhibiting a Police shield, No. 140, told him that he had been specially detailed from Police Head-quarters to watch Lippman, who was suspected of dealing in stolen goods. The case was referred to the Board.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Important Testimony Given in the Case of Dr. Irish.

The Wife of the Dead Man Willing to Dance Over His Grave—Dr. Irish's Testimony in His Own Behalf.

Dr. Irish's trial for the poisoning of E. O. Anderson was continued yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. Jacob G. Higgins, clerk in the drug-store of Dr. Irish, testified to putting up sundry prescriptions for Mr. Anderson (to allay irritation of the stomach) at the request of Dr. Irish.

Dr. J. N. Irish, the prisoner, was then placed on the stand by the defense and testified as follows:

Am thirty-seven years of age; have been married nineteen years next April; always lived with my family until my arrest; became acquainted with E. O. Anderson in 1869; first met Mrs. Anderson at Mr. Van Gilder's printing-house, in May, 1869; Van Gilder was doing my printing work; am interested in five drug-stores, and was, with my brothers, proprietor of the Ottawa beer; had several agents through the country; went to Van Gilder's on business sometimes five times a day; Van Gilder introduced me to Mrs. Anderson; did not then know she was the wife of E. O. Anderson; in July was called to attend Mrs. Anderson for pneumonia; in September went on a fishing party to Canarsie; the party was got up by Anderson and myself; Anderson failed to come; after this my intimacy with the deceased grew; shortly after the fishing excursion, my wife was introduced to Mrs. Anderson; a few days subsequently went with Mrs. Anderson to Dorlon's, in Fulton Market, and had some oysters; no such transaction as described by the Coburn family ever took place between me and Mrs. Anderson at Van Gilder's; the statements are false in conception and utterance; Anderson never complained to me that I was too intimate with his wife; in 1870 Anderson's family and my family were at Greenlawn. I was there frequently; the intimacy between the two families increased; I attended Mrs. Anderson for sickness; she and my wife became intimate friends, and often dressed alike and attended church together; Anderson became very intemperate, and suffered from dyspepsia two years; told him that nothing could be done for him if he continued to drink; two or three times he applied to me for arsenic to kill cats with; heard Randolph's evidence; do not recollect putting up Paris green; Mrs. Anderson was at my store on the evening spoken of by a witness for the prosecution; she said she had come for poison by her husband's directions; put it up for her; got on a car with her; paid her fare, and rode to Pacific-street; then I returned to the store; never had any knowledge of arsenic being administered to Anderson by any person or at any time. Witness then proceeded to detail his treatment of Anderson for his stomach complaint at different times; after Anderson's death went with Mrs. Anderson to Newark to get a transfer of the fountain which I had taken in part payment of my bill; at the hotel at Newark I registered as S. B. Williams and lady, because I thought that if I gave our real names it would create a false suspicion; procured a room for Mrs. Anderson for a few hours only; did not go to the room at all myself; never had any improper relations with Mrs. Anderson; never had any relations with her except that of an intimate friend; I thought it was unnecessary to disinter Anderson's body; I thought it was only done to trouble his family; never changed my views as to the cause of death until after the analysis.

Several other witnesses were called to the stand, but their testimony was unimportant. Counsel proposed to examine Mrs. Irish, wife of the accused, but the District-Attorney objecting, she was excluded by the Court, and this closed the case for the defense.

The District-Attorney commenced his rebutting testimony by calling Clinton Fairbanks, who testified that one night last Summer, at a meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, he went into a side room and took a dose of a preparation of arsenic; Anderson was present and asked him what it was, witness told him it was a solution of arsenic, and that if he should take all that was contained in the bottle it would not hurt him.

Mrs. Howell testified to an angry feeling between Mr. and Mrs. Anderson on the night of a masquerade ball, in consequence of Mrs. Anderson's familiarity with Dr. Irish at the ball. She (Mrs. Anderson) said, "This always happens, and I would be glad to see you (Anderson) a corpse," and that if such was the case she would then live at the Doctor's and be a lady. She said, also, that she had a good time going out and riding with the Doctor, and that unless something was done she could not live with Anderson much longer.

Counsel for the defense here proposed to prove by two brothers of Mr. Anderson what the deceased had told them in regard to his wife. The testimony was objected to and excluded.

Mrs. Forrest Coburn testified that she once said something to Mrs. Anderson about her extravagant dress, to which she replied that it cost her husband nothing; the Doctor had bought it for her. At the funeral of Mrs. Van Gilder's child, heard Mrs. Anderson say: "If this was Ed.'s grave, I could dance over it."

Lewis Anderson testified that he heard Mrs. Anderson say she would rather see Ed. (her husband) dead than live in this way.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Masonic Elections.

The following officers have been elected in Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M., for 1873: J. E. Flagler, Master; F. B. Whitfield, S. W.; A. S. Van Nate, J. W.; J. Bogart, Treasurer; Wm. H. Taylor, Secretary; E. M. L. Ehlers, S. D.; S. Hockey, J. D.; E. J. Hyde, E. T. Sawyer, M. C.; B. Howell, Marshal; W. D. S. Hyer, J. Welsh, Stewards; Wm. H. Benjamin, Organist; A. G. Dawes, Tiler; J. R. Hatheway, D. S. Riddle, H. G. Carter, Trustees.

Euclid Lodge No. 656, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers: Frederick Heig, M.; John Laird, S. W.; W. F. C. Denike, J. W.; T. P. Crawford, Treasurer; A. S. Rowley, Secretary; W. E. Dale, Chaplain; A. Johnson, S. D.; E. H. Stickland, J. D.; R. Davis, J. A. Cook, J. H. Elfers, Trustees; George Paddon, Tyler.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year in Puritan Lodge No. 339, F. and A. M.: Isaac H. Brown, M.; Henry Metzger, S. W.; William Van Winkle, J. W.; R. A. Olmstead, Treasurer; Oliver Green, Secretary.

At a regular Communication of Arcana Lodge, No. 246, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Louis J. Belloni, Jr., M.; Richard C. Greene, S. W.; Ludrig Anderson, J. W.; George W. Douglass, Treasurer; Philip H. A. Robert, Secretary; Charles De F. Burns, S. D.; John Palmer, J. D.; Robert Hewitt, Jr., Lewis A. Osborn, Samuel M. Osgood, Trustees; William H. Small, Tiler.

The following is a list of officers elected in Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M.: Morton C. Tomlins, High Priest; Wm. A. Anton, King; Alexander O. Bradley, Scribe; Arthur Boyce, Treasurer; S. E. Gardner, Secretary; James Maxwell, C. of H.; Thomas Jack, R. S.; Richard Higginson, R. A. C.; Robert Stevenson, 3 V.; Charles Muno, 2 V.; George W. Waterbury, 1 V.; E. White, Tiler.

The Burning of the Andrew Fletcher.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning one of the deck-hands of the steam-boat Andrew Fletcher, belonging to the Quarantine Department, while putting additional mooring lines to guard against the increasing wind from the north-east, found smoke issuing from the felting around the steam-chest just below the smoke-stack. Efforts were promptly made to stop the fire, but the light dry joiner-work burned so rapidly that they were unsuccessful. The propeller Fenton, which belongs to the Department, towed her away from the dock, and streams of water from that boat and the *Herald* steam-yacht were brought to play upon the fire. The tow-lines from the steamer burned off, and the north-east wind drove the Fletcher ashore just above the ferry dock. All efforts to sink her proved unavailing, and she burned to the water's edge.

There was great danger at one time that the ferry dock would take fire as well as the adjacent houses, and the Quarantine dock was on fire, but owing to the rain and snow, and the prompt action of the Health Officers and the well-directed efforts of the Quarantine hands, no damage was done beyond the steamer. The Staten Island Fire Department was on hand to assist, if there was opportunity, and one of the Staten Island ferry-boats came to the dock for the same purpose.

The Andrew Fletcher was about nine years old, and has been in the Quarantine service about seven years. The engine and boiler and some other portions, will be saved, but the hull is entirely ruined. Loss about $25,000.

The Attractions of Tea and Toast to Hendricks.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, Dec. 18.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks has never had the reputation of being exactly the person to advance in the direction of the deadly breach, when his party was in distress, for the purpose of leading them through the sea of tribulation to the promised land, but in some way has come to be regarded as a vacillating follower rather than a tried commander. So wide-spread is this opinion that any evidence of decision on his part, when a political crisis is at hand, will generally be regarded with astonishment. Yet, strange as it may seem, he actually made up his mind promptly, no longer ago than Monday. The remnant of his party which now haunts the legislative halls decided to hold a caucus to discuss the apportionment situation that evening, and an urgent invitation was given the Governor elect to be present. Here was an opportunity to dictate the policy of the disordered fragment of the Democracy of Indiana, and his massive intellect at once grasped the situation, while he rose equal to the great emergency. With firm hand he seized a goose quill, and answered the waiting solons by saying that he appreciated the importance of the momentous occasion, and while realizing the base attacks being made upon their rights, he would be unable to be with them, as he had been invited out to tea.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Business and the Business Enterprises of the Quaker City.

Statements that Appear Strange, but are Nevertheless True.

People Actually Live in Their Own Houses in that Favored Locality.

Characteristics of the Philadelphian—On Inquiry He is Ascertained to be a Methodical Person with Manufacturing Instincts—What He Makes and Its Value.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 20, 1872.

A gentleman remarked to me today, "Philadelphia has hardly begun to grow yet." The city is spreading in all directions. Never has building been so extensively carried on as it is now. No less than 6,295 building permits were granted last year, and, in the course of time, the city bids fair to entirely cover the 120 square miles of land which are within its limits in accordance with the act of the State Legislature of 1854. Squares upon squares of houses now stand where four or five years ago young men used to play base-ball and go gunning, and, even down in the old districts, the city has encroached on apparently natural boundaries, and some of its features as Penn knew it, are swept away. For instance, Dock Creek, at the mouth of which William Penn first set foot on the site of future Philadelphia, was a considerable stream of water which formed a natural canal into the heart of the city. It is entirely built over, and merchandise is now transported along its route in heavy wagons instead of in vessels. How great and complete is the change may be gathered from the fact stated in the local records, that a vessel, "loaded with rum, from Barbados," once lay and discharged her cargo on the very spot now occupied by the time-honored Girard Bank, on Third-street. and that one "John Reynolds lost his only daughter by drowning in Dock Creek, by Hudson's alley." This latter spot is now Hudson-street, above Third-street. Thus Philadelphia has grown and grown till it now numbers a population of over 700,000 men, women, and children.

One cannot pass four and twenty hours in Philadelphia without noting some characteristics in which it conspicuously differs from such densely-populated trading centres as New-York, Chicago, and Boston. One of the more immediately obvious is the tone of domesticity pervading the city. This has nothing to do with what is termed "Quaker influence." I have no reason to suppose that the average Philadelphian is instinctively more moral than the average New-Yorker or Chicagoan; but there is one element in his mode of living which should tend to make him so. It is the general custom of every man inhabiting his own house; a custom demonstrated by the vast area covered with houses suitable and only large enough for the families of men of very moderate means. The piles of unhealthy, crowded tenement-houses which are the bane of New-York City, are not to be seen here. The class that lives in hotels and boarding-houses is very small in numbers. Every one lives in his own rented or purchased house, from the mechanic to the millionaire; and one result of this is shown in the comparatively few places of amusement to be found here in proportion to the population. Men and women in other cities, who cannot find the privacy they seek in the general parlor of a boarding-house, and who do not care to pass their evenings in their bedrooms, rush off to the theatre and the concert-room. Here, they stay at home; enjoying their evening in a quiet and domestic fashion, and resting themselves after the labors of the day, instead of still further exhausting their energies. I have conversed on this topic with several young married men who are engaged in our own profession—journalism—a profession not remarkable for its emoluments or for the thrift of those who follow it. To my surprise, I found that they all own the houses in which they live, and that some of them have already paid a considerable portion of the purchase money on their homes. I naturally inquired how this was brought about, and was quickly enlightened as to the simplicity of the arrangement. As soon as a young man has saved a few hundred dollars he at once begins to cast about to buy a house in a pleasant locality. When he has made his selection he buys shares in some building association, on which he pays regular monthly installments. Every week the privilege of borrowing money to pay for a house is put up to auction among the members, at a rate of interest limited to six per cent. per annum. The one who bids the highest premium gets the building loan for that week, buys his house, and gives a first mortgage on it to the society. In a stipulated number of years the installments on his shares, and the interest, have paid for his house, and yet they do not amount, in the course of a year, to more than the equivalent of a very moderate rental. Again, land-owners build large squares or blocks of houses and sell them on such easy terms of payment that all are tempted to buy. Yesterday I saw an advertisement in the *Ledger*, inserted by a well-known Philadelphia capitalist, from which I extract all that is valuable to those who may be interested in this house-owning question:

> "TO NEWLY-MARRIED PERSONS AND OTHERS WHO ARE TALKING OF GETTING A HOME.—I have built at —— and —— streets, (within seven blocks of —— street,) with a view of improving the neighborhood, thirty-one handsome eight-room and bath-room, small three-story Mansard-roof houses. They are built of good material and under superintendence, and are now just about being finished; any house can be ready for occupancy in four days, if desired. The houses recede from the street, and have little gardens in front, and front bay-window to parlors.
>
> They will be sold to reliable persons on terms that they can pay off in small sums each year. The first payment required is very small. The title papers are perfect and guaranteed, so that no trouble can ever be given."

I took the liberty of calling on this gentleman, and asked him about the houses, and on what terms he would be prepared to sell me one. They are eight-roomed edifices, in a nice street, and have heaters, gas, bath-room, and marble mantel-pieces. They are built of red brick, with brown-stone facings, and have cheerful bay-windows in front and small gardens in front and rear. I told him that I had just arrived in Philadelphia, but, of course, did not hint that my visit was likely to come to an end in a few days. He informed me that the price of one of the houses would be $4,100, including $84 a year ground rent; that if I could bring good references as to my respectability, he would take $300 cash down and quarterly payments of $50 of the balance, I to pay him six per cent. per annum interest on the unpaid purchase-money, and give him a deed on the house which he was to retain till the whole $4,100 was paid. In this way the house would have been mine in nineteen years, and, in all probability, worth two or three times as much as the purchase money, while the quarterly payments and the interest would only have been the equivalent of a rent which a New-Yorker would be delighted to pay, and bless his stars that he was housed so cheaply. This system has the double advantage of keeping young married men from saloons and billiard-rooms, simply for the reason that they have a nice, comfortable home of their own; and of making them thrifty, in order to pay the interest on the purchase money, and the purchase-money itself, a neglect to do which would bring on them a foreclosure of their mortgages and consequent loss of part of their purchase-money already paid. But the healthfulness of a great city is also promoted by such a system. The city is spread out instead of being built upon high; and, though the population of Philadelphia is considerably less than that of New-York, I should judge that Philadelphia boasts by far the greater number of houses. What effect this may have on the death-rate of the city I do not know. But Philadelphia, like New-York, boasts two breezy rivers and wide avenues, and, I should think, ought to be a particularly healthy city for the reasons given above.

But perhaps the most striking difference between New-York City and Philadelphia is to be found in the character of the main business of the two cities. It is common to remark that Philadelphia displays no business energy and enterprise, and to contrast her unfavorably with New-York in this respect. It is also customary to attribute this alleged lack of enterprise to the effects of "Quaker influence." This Quaker influence is a bugbear with many. They look upon it as a cause of delay in the onward progress of Philadelphia, which may some day be disastrous in its effects by turning the trade of the city into more active channels. These alarmists are, for the most part, men who desire to jump at large wealth rather than to labor steadily for its acquisition. Now, I cannot see, in the first place, any traces of this much-dreaded Quaker influence; but in the second place, I do see unmistakable evidences of wide-spread energy and enterprise. With regard to the Quakers, I am told that they number now but a trifling portion of the population of the city. A gentleman, himself a member of the Society of Friends, told me, today, that he estimates the number of Orthodox Quakers in Philadelphia at 5,000 or 6,000. I can say this, that I have been over three days in the city, during which time I have been roaming about in all directions, and that I have encountered only one broad-brim, and have yet to see the first coal-scuttle bonnet. So far from their peculiar teachings and austere habits of life exerting any influence over the business community, I hear them always spoken of with respect, but also invariably as being of no special account, as a body or as individuals, in the circles of trade. The power of the Quaker in Philadelphia is gone. He has been set aside by a more active and more worldly generation. As to his delaying the growth and commercial progress of the city, the figures which I give below are the best denial to so silly and uncalled-for an assertion.

But there is a very marked difference in the character of the business of Philadelphia and New-York City. The stranger does not note here the everlasting hurry-scurry of Broadway and Wall-street. And for this reason. As a whole, the business of Philadelphia as compared with that of New-York, is legitimate rather than speculative; production occupies the place of jobbing and importing. Philadelphia is truly a great manufacturing city, and her business men are to be found in widely-scattered factories, rather than in whole thoroughfares of crowded counting-houses. The young business men have been educated to be manufacturers. They are content to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and accumulate wealth by useful and productive industry. They feel that they cannot manage their factories and at the same time launch out into more speculative and less legitimate undertakings; and it is this holding back from ventures for which they have no time or liking, that leads the more daring New-Yorker and Chicagoan to charge them with a lack of business energy and enterprise. But let any unbiased person take a run through those factories, and see the thousands upon thousands of men, women, and children employed in them. Let him note their annual production, and the high class of manufactures turned out from them. He will remark, too, in nearly every one, some additional building that has been run up within the year; some new and costly machinery in process of erection, to meet the ever-increasing demand for their supply. Which men, think you, are more useful in their generation, or more entitled to the regard of the whole community—these steady, hard-working, pushing producers, or the more go-ahead, but less stable jobber and speculator in grain and dry goods?

That Philadelphia is a great manufacturing city, ever advancing and enlarging, is proclaimed by the fact that, according to the census of 1870, she had then 8,500 manufacturing establishments, the aggregate productions of which reached the startling total of $335,000,000. After making all fair deductions for increase of prices, this large sum represents a production more than twice as great as that of the year 1860. But Philadelphia has made rapid strides in the last two years. New factories have been built, old ones enlarged, and new manufactures introduced; and I am credibly informed that the lowest estimate of the present manufactures of the city is $400,000,000. To this large manufacturing business must be added the shipping trade of the port and the enormous trade in coal, oil, &c. The total quantity of coal brought to Philadelphia by railroad and canal in the year 1871, for domestic consumption alone, was 2,052,013 tons, an increase of 5,994 tons over the year 1870. The first full cargo of petroleum which left the United States was shipped from Philadelphia on the 19th November, 1861, in the brig Elizabeth Watts. The brig was 224 tons register, and carried 1,329 barrels of crude oil. In 1871 Philadelphia exported no less than 55,363,347 gallons of petroleum to foreign countries, against 49,949,737 gallons in 1870. The refining capacity of Philadelphia is about 4,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

But let us look for a moment a little more in detail into the enormous manufacturing business of Philadelphia. Let us see what manufactured iron, cotton, woolens, chemicals, and other products this city distributes in the course of a year. The census returns of 1870 give statistics which, though of course far below those of the present year, are more reliable as a source of information than any estimates of today, hastily made by individuals, are likely to be, and are so recent that any one, by adding a probable increase to them, can judge of what the present manufacturing business of Philadelphia is and must be. They were compiled by Mr. Lorin Blodget, the General Appraiser of the Port of Philadelphia, a gentleman equally well known for the laborious and intelligent spirit which he brings to bear on such a work, as for the inflexible justice with which he would scrutinize the returns forming the basis of his compilation. These statistics tell us that 137,876 hands earned $61,943,874 in producing $364,862,458 worth of manufactured goods in the year 1870. If this be the result of "Quaker influence," the Philadelphian of the period would, I should think, be apt to echo the soliloquy of poor John Leech's London cabman over the inanimate form of the aristocratic victim of a Christmas Eve party on his way, on an improvised stretcher, to the Charing Cross Hospital: "Wery ill! ah! I wish I was on'y harf as bad!" In writing of these Philadelphians, I am bound to confess that I am with "the cabman." I should like, just for a year or two, to go through a course of "Quaker influence," if it be available, pretty much, as the Irishman would say, "Not to taste whisky and water, but to have for once a good straight drink of water and whisky." If "Quaker influence" is money productive, let me be subjected to it for a while at least.

But about these statistics, of which I speak. They are of more value than many sparrows; and, moreover, they do not involve any Quaker consideration. They speak for themselves. As Hamlet exclaimed: "The play's the thing wherewith to catch the conscience of the King;" so I think figures, especially if they be dollars and cents, will carry conviction to the souls of the incredulous with regard to the manufacturing production of Philadelphia. But it must be remembered that the figures appended only embrace the leading manufactures of the city. I have arranged them in the form of a table in order that they may be the more readily appreciable:

ARTICLE.	Capital....	Hands Employed...	Wages....	Product'n.
Cotton manufs....	$8,873,350	8,750	$2,476,381	$18,322,066
Cotton mixed.....	3,049,270	3,258	1,041,000	6,278,217
Woolen & Worsted	25,810,500	8,850	5,715,970	31,907,627
Iron and steel.....	32,450,642	17,713	11,318,408	40,653,387
Clothing..........	14,594,890	26,235	8,379,242	33,250,406
Printing & Pub'g.	9,364,407	5,988	2,929,969	12,709,534
Boots and shoes...	3,879,381	8,317	3,463,244	10,669,353
Ale and beer.......	3,291,950	567	324,372	3,335,946
Furniture.........	2,469,980	2,036	1,265,308	4,196,648
Carp'rs & Builders	5,630,350	4,454	3,155,960	17,881,413
Carpets..........	3,161,300	4,425	1,897,643	9,736,347
Railroad cars.....	1,425,000	1,184	653,352	2,111,027
Chemicals.........	3,586,700	849	567,525	4,632,380
Meat curing.......	1,800,000	235	175,000	5,800,000
Dyeing............	748,700	548	285,939	4,977,407
Flour.............	618,500	155	100,160	4,920,516
Gas, &c...........	5,875,894	2,245	1,408,515	5,414,930
Gold and silver coinage........	504,500	244	345,370	4,067,168
Locomotives.......	2,525,000	1,693	1,295,023	3,248,279
Machinery.........	12,905,656	5,957	3,683,867	11,549,318
Marble............	2,116,400	1,241	769,181	2,662,648
Patent Medicines.	1,373,104	229	119,189	5,490,105
Newspapers.......	3,472,000	1,254	1,142,959	4,297,173
Paper mills.......	2,126,600	647	295,300	2,609,000
Planing and saw-mills..........	1,437,167	451	300,074	1,927,590
Print works.......	2,055,000	865	323,064	7,773,417
Sugar refiners....	4,644,000	1,034	684,218	25,862,876
Cigars............	1,065,290	1,312	612,385	2,042,123
Umbrellas and parasols..........	1,288,882	1,837	510,879	2,525,476
White lead........	525,000	106	64,800	1,108,000
Ship-building.....	3,705,700	1,232	1,129,590	3,012,663
Soap and candles..	1,326,400	527	273,771	2,540,331

The above figures only comprise the leading and most extended manufacturing products of Philadelphia. There are others innumerable, aggregating a very handsome annual amount, which bring the grand total up to $335,000,000. It is an industrial exhibit of which Philadelphia may well be proud, and which may warrant her in exclaiming, in the tonsorial parlance of the day, "Next."

A CURIOUS CASE.

Reappearance of a Man Who Was Supposed to be Murdered Five Years Ago—Family Complications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLLAMER, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1872.

An old farmer, named Blodgett, who was supposed to have been murdered near this place five years ago, by the notorious Carey gang, the leader of which is now undergoing a life sentence in the Auburn Penitentiary for another murder, created an intense excitement in this vicinity last week by his appearance, alive and well. He had lived for many years prior to his mysterious disappearance on a farm, a mile or two from here, which he owned, and where he had made considerable money. He was a prominent citizen of the township, and had a large and highly respectable family. On the night he went away he was known to have a large sum of money in his possession. He was in the village and left at a late hour, going toward home. That night a widow lady named Breed, living near Collamer, on the road leading to Blodgett's, heard noises in front of her house in the road, which proceeded from a severe struggle among a party of men. The struggle continued some little time, when the cry of murder was heard, and shortly after retreating footsteps. The next day she told what she had heard, and Mr. Blodgett not having returned home, it was at once reasonably supposed that he had been murdered, and his body taken to the woods or swamp near by. Search was made, and continued for weeks, without finding any trace of the body. Suspicion at once rested on Carey and his gang, but no positive evidence being had no arrests were made, and the affair soon blew over.

After waiting a reasonable time, and no tidings being heard of the missing farmer, his heirs had administrators appointed on his estate, and the property he left was in course of time divided among the family.

Some days ago one of the sons of Blodgett was greatly surprised to receive a letter in the handwriting of his father, from some place in the Pennsylvania oil region. This letter bore the signature of what all had long supposed to be the murdered man, and the circumstance was altogether unaccountable. After a long consultation by the family, it was decided that one of them should investigate the matter. He started at once for the place mentioned in the letter, succeeded in finding its writer, who really proved to be the long-lost father. He was brought home, arriving here one day last week, and seeming to every one as one from the dead.

As his return places the affairs of the Blodgett family in a most singular situation, no little interest is manifested in what the prospective result will be. The old man being alive, of course his heirs have no actual title to the property they hold. They have improved it greatly, however, and enhanced its value. For these improvements the old man has nothing to make compensation; yet if he makes a claim to recover his property, it is clear that he will be sustained by the Courts. Whether affairs will be amicably arranged to the satisfaction of all the parties, or whether the law will be invoked, are at present only matters of speculation.

It is now believed that the mysterious struggle, near Mrs. Breed's, on the night of Blodgett's disappearance, was between a party of desperadoes and a Jew peddler, who made frequent visits to this section before that time, but who has never been seen since, being hereabout on or about the night in question. It was generally supposed that he carried considerable money with him. Portions of human remains found on the shore of Oneida Lake, some miles from here, a year or so after Blodgett's disappearance, and believed at that time to be his, are now thought to be those of the Jew peddler.

Constitutional Revision in Connecticut.

Several citizens of Bridgeport have issued an address to the legal voters of Connecticut, advising a convention to revise the present Constitution of the State. They say:

> "In such a convention we would hope to see such a fair and equitable system of representation devised for the Legislature that the just and equal rights of all citizens should be secured. The success of the system of 'cumulative voting' in the States where it has been tried inspires us with the hope that some representation to the minority of both political parties may be conceded. Such a change might be made in the time of holding the elections and the sessions of the Legislature as the best interests of the Commonwealth would seem to demand; with a limitation of the time for which, at any session of the General Assembly, the members thereof shall receive remuneration. It is universally admitted that less frequent elections and a longer tenure of executive and legislative office are desirable. Experience has also shown that the more stable the Judiciary can be made, the more impartial will be their decisions; and that an extended term of office, subject only to removal for misconduct, will give us Judges who will administer faithfully the laws."

OUR POLICE.

A Glance at the Pay-Roll and Its Absurdities.

What it Costs to Support the Department—How the Expenses Could be Reduced—Interesting Facts About Sinecures.

The following is a copy of the pay-roll of the Police Department for the month of November last:

COMMISSIONERS.

Henry Smith	$15,000
Joseph S. Bosworth	15,000
Benjamin F. Manierre	15,000
Thomas J. Barr and Treasurer	16,500

SUPERINTENDENT AND INSPECTORS.

James J. Kelso, Superintendent	$10,000
George W. Dilks, Inspector	3,500
George W. Walling, Inspector	3,530
John McDermott, Inspector	3,500

CHIEF CLERK, TREASURER'S BOOK-KEEPER, &C.

Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk	$7,500
George P. Gott, Treasurer's Book-keeper	3,000
Charles A. St. John, Property Clerk	2,500
George H. Mellish, Stenographer	1,500
Joseph B. Pollock, President's Secretary	2,000
George Hopcraft, Clerk of Superintendent	4,800
Edmund Roberson, Inspectors' Clerk	1,800
Peter Thomson, Stenographer	1,500
Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Counsel	5,000

DEPUTY CLERKS.

1. Charles V. Bosworth	$2,500
2. Humphrey Bower	2,000
3. Vincent Clark	2,000
4. Mathew O. Hallenbeck	2,000
5. Peter J. Hotaling	2,000
6. Joseph Strauss	2,000
7. Seth Hawley, Jr.	2,000
8. Henry Beeny	2,000
9. William Delamater	2,000
10. John H. Peacock	1,800
11. John J. Moloney	1,800
12. John V. Gridley, Jr.	1,800
13. Robert W. DeGrushe	1,800
14. William B. Moore	1,600
15. Edward Sanford	1,500
16. Jonathan Atkinson	1,500
17. Tunis Backeloo	1,500
18. Michael J. Keeler	1,500
19. Jacob Messer	1,500
20. Francis M. Levien	1,500
21. James Turner	1,500
22. Joseph H. Petty	1,000

FIRE-MARSHAL, &C.

Thos. McSpedon, Fire-Marshal	$5,000
Geo. H. Sheldon, Assistant Fire-Marshal	2,500
Wm. H. DeCamp, Chief Clerk	2,500
Patrick J. Twigg, Assistant Clerk	1,800

TELEGRAPH.

James Crowley, Superintendent	$2,500
Geo. F. Stephens, Operator	1,800
Jas. J. Wynne, Operator	1,800
Edmund C. Lee, Operator	1,800
Chas. H. Bosworth, Operator	1,800
Eugene Soullyet, Operator	1,800
Geo. A. Lambrecht, Operator	1,800

SURGEONS.

1. Patrick McDonnell	$2,250
2. Martin Freligh	2,250
3. Sigismund Waterman	2,250
4. Alfred E. M. Purdy	2,250
5. Francis A. Thomas	2,250
6. F. E. Hutchinson	2,250
7. Alfred W. Beach	2,250
8. J. F. Saville	2,250
9. Thos. H. White	2,250
10. Augustus Maclay	2,250
11. Theophilus Steele	2,250
12. Morris H. Henry	2,250
13. Louis A. Rodenstein	2,250
14. J. E. M. Lordly	2,250
15. Aaron P. Dalrymple	2,250

EMPLOYES.

Amos Stokey, inspector of oils	$2,500
Jacob Webb, janitor, C. D.	1,800
Nathaniel D. Bush, architect	1,800
Jno. W. Baggerly, mechanic	1,500
Thos. J. Cox, telegraph line man	1,400
Daniel Strauss, messenger	1,200
Jas. McGrath, telegraph battery boy	900
Daniel B. Dwinell, stoker, C. D.	900
Mary Conlin, scrubber	600
Mary Baker, scrubber	600
Mary Donnelly, scrubber	600
Jos. Haning, janitor, Ninth Precinct	900
Timothy Curran, janitor, Tenth Precinct	900
Wm. A. Burrell, janitor, Fourteenth Precinct	900
Jonatus Hasseman, janitor, Fifteenth Precinct	900
Wm. M. Strong, janitor, Sixteenth Precinct	900
John Stripp, janitor, Seventeenth Precinct	900
Michael Burke, janitor, Twentieth Precinct	900
Charles W. Clark, janitor, Twenty-fifth Precinct	900
Charles F. Woolsey, janitor, Twenty-sixth Precinct	900
Robert D. Mushoon, janitor, Twenty-seventh Precinct	900
James Crosby, janitor, Twenty-ninth Precinct	900
Daniel Coffey, janitor, Thirty-second Precinct	900
Daniel Dillenbeck, janitor, Central Department	900

EMPLOYES IN TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.

1. Silliman, Jno. D., pilot	$1,500
2. Huyck, Geo., assistant engineer	1,020
3. Votes, Geo., fireman	780
4. Loucks, Jno., fireman	780
5. Welsh, Patrick, deckman	720
6. McCabe, Thomas, deckman	720
7. Hand, Alonzo, steward	900
8. McGuire, Jno., cook	900
9. Bishop, Anthony, deckman	720
10. Leonard, Thos., waiter	144
O'Neil, Jno., steward	900

HOSTLERS AND STABLEMEN FOR MOUNTED SQUAD.

1. Lenahan James	$630
2. Lenahan John	600
Kellon Austin	600

THE FORCE.

34 Captains	$2,000
135 Sergeants	1,600
1911 Patrolmen	1,200
2 Patrolmen special service squad	1,000
65 Doormen	900

The above pay-roll shows the annual expenditures in the Police Department for salaries to be $2,879,634, divided as follows:

Commissioners	$61,500
Superintendent and Inspectors	20,530
Chief Clerk, Clerk to the Superintendent and Inspectors, Stenographers	30,200
Deputy Clerks	38,800
Fire-Marshal's Office	11,800
Telegraph Superintendent and Operators	13,300
Police Surgeons	33,750
Employes at Central Office	25,200
Employes on Harbor Police-boat	9,084
Stablemen for Mounted Squad	1,800
Captains, Sergeants, Patrolmen, and doorman	2,633,700
Total	$2,879,634

Four Commissioners are not necessary to govern the Department in an efficient manner. Three of the Commissioners could be certainly dispensed with, and the duties of the positions rendered vacant could be concentrated in the hands of one man of good executive ability, who should be willing to perform the duties for a salary of $10,000 per annum, making a saving of $51,500 in the salaries of the Commissioners. The Superintendent's salary should be reduced to $7,500, the highest salary paid to ex-Superintendent Kennedy. The chief clerk should perform all the duties of the position for $5,000 per annum, and the work which at present is required to be done by twenty-two deputy clerks, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,500, could be performed by one-half the number, and then they would not work as hard as clerks and book-keepers in mercantile houses, while $1,500 per annum would be ample compensation. The expenses of the Fire-Marshal's Department could be easily reduced one-half, and three out of the four patrolmen detailed to that Department might be sent to do patrol duty without detriment to the service. The Superintendent of Telegraph and the operators do not receive extravagant salaries, and that Department could not be run any cheaper than it is now. Reform is, however, imperatively demanded in the choice of operators. Men of intelligence and having a practical knowledge of telegraphy should be appointed in place of the political favorites at present on duty. The Police Surgeons could not be well dispensed with, but the duties could be well performed by ten, instead of fifteen Surgeons, and their pay should be reduced to $1,800 per annum. An act passed by the Legislature of 1870 gave the Board of Police the power to appoint an Inspector of Oils, to be attached to the Fire-Marshal's Bureau. The first appointee was Alderman McLaren, who never even made a pretense of attending to the duties of the office. He was removed, to make way for Amos Stookey, a political auctioneer. Stookey is seen at Police Head-quarters about once a month, and that is pay-day; and we even doubt whether he knows where the Fire-Marshal's office is. If he has ever inspected any oils, his reports have never been made, that is quite certain, and the position is an out-and-out sinecure. This is also the case with Col. Henry Beeney, who holds the position of Deputy Clerk, but whose only duty is comprised in the act of drawing pay. Jacob Messer is another sinecurist, drawing $1,500 per annum for doing nothing. He is supposed to be attached to the Fire-Marshal's office, and, it is said, is store-keeper of a bonded warehouse in the lower part of the City. Until the present moth there were on the pay-rolls of the Department thirteen janitors at $900 per annum. These men were, for the most part, sinecurists, appointed to please political friends, and early in the present month they were all removed. There never was any necessity for their appointment in the first place, as there are two doormen at each Police station in this City, and this fact is clearly proved by their summary removal so soon after election. Of the two stenographers employed at the Police Central Office, for the purpose of taking testimony at the trials of delinquent policemen, one could be readily dispensed with, thus saving $1,500 per annum, and the patrolman at present detailed to assist the stenographers might be returned to patrol duty. The above suggestions show clearly where a great saving in the expenses of the Police Department could be made yearly, without in the least interfering with the efficiency of the force.

The following table will show the amount of money which could be saved annually to the tax-payers by an economical administration of the affairs of the Department in the matter of salaries alone:

One Police Commissioner	$10,000
One Superintendent	7,500
Three Inspectors	10,500
Chief Clerk	5,000
Book-keeper	2,500
Property Clerk	2,500
Stenographer	1,500
Clerk to Commissioners	1,500
Clerk to Superintendent	1,500
Counsel	5,000
Twelve Deputy Clerks at $1,500 each	18,000
Fire-Marshal	2,500
Assistant Fire-Marshal	2,000
Clerk to Fire-Marshal	1,500
Superintendent of Telegraph and operators	13,300
Ten Police Surgeons	18,000
Inspector of Oils	2,000
Janitors, employes, and scrubbers at Central Department	11,000
Harbor Police	9,084
Stablemen	1,800
Thirty-four Captains	64,000
One hundred and thirty-five Sergeants	216,000
One thousand nine hundred and eleven patrolmen	2,293,200
Sixty-five doormen	58,500
Total	$2,758,384

These figures show a saving of $121,250 per annum, or more than enough to pay the salaries of 101 patrolmen. The need of more patrolmen in this City is indeed urgent, and the addition of 101 men to the force would give every precinct in the City three more patrolmen, or a new precinct could be formed for the better protection of life and property in the upper sections of the Island, where the visits of policemen are likened unto those of angels, "few and far between."

MEXICAN TRADE.

The Importance of a Commercial Connection with Mexico—Its Produce Finding Its Way to Europe—A Remedy Needed.

The importance of a closer commercial connection between the United States and Mexico is one well worthy of attentive consideration. It is a subject which is just now attracting the notice of prominent citizens of the sister republic, a small section of whom advocate annexation to the United States. A strong annexation party, however, does not exist among the Mexicans. They believe they are capable of taking care of themselves. The Mexico of today and the Mexico of 1848 are essentially different, the rule of the aristocratic party is over, and the destinies of the future of the Republic are in the hands of men who boast their descent from the masses. The era of revolution, if not entirely passed, is quickly and surely passing away. The bulk of the Mexican people is radically liberal in ideas; liberty of speech, liberty of thought, liberty of conscience they have fought to secure, and they rejoice in the enjoyment of these sacred blessings. A new era has dawned on Mexico. The death of Juarez has placed the future in the hands of a man who is acknowledged to be the greatest statesman in the country, and who possesses the confidence of the great majority of his countrymen. Mexico has now a bona fide Government, which is respected throughout the whole Republic. The army is 25,000 strong, faithful to the Government, well furnished and equipped, and competent to stifle future rebellion in its birth. The only annexation which the Mexicans desire is a commercial annexation with the United States, which would develop the resources of the country. When railroads cross the Rio Grande, and lines of steam-boats ply between the Gulf ports of both countries, less will be heard of annexation, and Americans will see that Mexicans can think of other things than *pronunciamientos* and revolutions. Mexico is beginning to appreciate the value of her geographical position and to have an idea of the important part she is destined to play in the future history of this continent and the world. Her valleys teem with agricultural wealth, her hills and mountains with gold, silver, coal, &c., and the torrents that dash wildly down her mountain sides scatter over the valleys rich deposits of gold dust. But apart from her immense mineral resources, Mexico is essentially agricultural. Her wheat, rye, and corn will, in the future, command high prices in European markets. Her forests abound with precious woods, mahogany, rosewood, sandal-wood, camphor-wood, cedar, logwood, &c. Mexico exports millions of dollars of coined and bar silver, quantities of hides, goatskins, vanilla, coffee, beans, jalap, cedar, hemp rope, &c. Now that the Vera Cruz Railroad is completed, the amount of produce available this year will be more than doubled in 1873. Under the present state of affairs, the greater part of Mexican produce will find its way to Europe, from the fact that freight in European ships is cheap, and the prices obtained are equal to those which can be had in American markets. European nations subsidize their steam lines. The consequence is that English, French, and German steamers swarm in the Gulf of Mexico, while but one American line connects us with Mexico. The English have awakened to a sense of the importance of Mexican commerce, and an English steam-ship company, which already enjoys a subsidy from the British Government of £410,000 a year, has applied to Mexico for a subsidy, which, if granted, will enable it to compete with, if not materially injure the American Company. While the English are busily endeavoring to obtain a monopoly of Mexican commerce, Americans are doing nothing. There is only one firm in New-York which does an entirely Mexican business, and but few others that are engaged more or less in this trade.

In one of his reports the late Mexican Secretary of the Treasury remarks, "that since the establishment of the only American line of steamers the duties upon the extra imports brought in these vessels amounts to more than five times the sum paid to the line as subsidy." If this is the case with Mexico, proportionate benefits must have accrued to the United States from dutiable goods brought to our ports in the same steamers. This Company cannot afford to run their steamers to Mexico more than once in twenty days. A weekly line to Vera Cruz would bring to United States ports a large portion of the Mexican produce which now makes its way to Europe in English, French, and German bottoms. It is clear, then, from these facts, that the subject of Mexican trade is one deserving serious attention on the part of our Government, with a view of providing some means which would have a tendency to direct the Mexican produce, or a large portion of it, to this country. Even if duties were taken off ship-building materials, the merchants in the United States cannot compete on equal terms with European lines, which are largely subsidized by their respective Governments.

The completion of the Vera Cruz Railroad brings the Mexican capital within fifteen hours of her sea-port. The present Mexican Congress has granted the desired amendments to the celebrated Rosecrans concession, and the Tuxpan, Mexico and Manzanillo Railroad is to be immediately commenced.

New-York financiers have already subscribed the first $2,000,000 to begin operations on this railroad, many of the most prominent bankers and merchants having subscribed sums ranging from $10,000 to $100,000. If something is not quickly done to secure Mexican trade and to enter into closer commercial connection with that Republic, our English cousins, with their subsidized steam lines and low freights, will get ahead of us, and the Gulf of Mexico will, like the Bay of Bengal, become an English sea.

Economy in the Use of Corn for Fuel.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil, Dec. 1.

We are glad to see that many of our citizens are taking advantage of the low price of corn to lay in heavy supplies of it for fuel. We have experimented with it the last week, and find that it is an admirable substitue for both wood and coal, and that at present prices there is both economy and comfort in its use. A ton of corn, thirty-three bushels, at seventeen cents a bushel, is $5 60. We consider this equal to a cord of hard wood, as supplied and measured in our market, at $7; the cutting of this cord, $1 50—total, $8 50. Thus making a saving of nearly three dollars a cord. For kitchen fuel it is superior to wood, except hickory, and cheaper than that. It makes a very hot fire with a great deal of blaze. We judge that three tons of corn are equal to the heat of one ton of hard coal, while in economy of its use it is equal to one and a half tons of coal. In a small family and small houses there is always great waste of hard coal, while there is none in the use of corn.

The Governorship of Connecticut.

From the Hartford Post, Dec. 14.

Already the Republicans are agitating the question as to who shall succeed Gov. Jewell, as it is well understood that in no event will he be a candidate for re-election. There is little doubt, but for the early announcement by the Governor of his determination to retire, that the party would unanimously insist upon his again becoming their standard-bearer. We hear of no candidates so far, except in New-Haven, New-London, and Fairfield Counties, and in these there seems to be no scarcity. New-Haven alone is talking of four distinguished gentlemen—Hon. H. B. Harrison, Hon. Wm. Fitch, Col. D. R. Wright, and Hon. Henry Farnam—each of whom has zealous friends, and either of whom would make a good Chief Executive. Our friends in the "sister capital" claim, and with much show of reason, too, that they have done a great deal toward making Connecticut the substantial Republican State which it undoubtedly is, and in view of the fact that they have never had a Republican Governor, if they unite and present a candidate, that the party ought to nominate him, and see that he is elected.

Meriden may present the name of Hon. Chas. Parker, and Waterbury that of Hon. Charles Benedict. In New-Haven the drift seems to be setting very strongly toward Mr. Harrison, who is well known throughout the State, and possesses many elements of strength that recommend him for the position. Mr. Harrison is extremely popular with the entire Bar of the State, of which he is one of its leading members.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Some Further Particulars of How they are Constructed in Italy—Letter from Prof. Chace.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following letter written by Prof. Geo. I. Chace, who is now abroad, to an architect in that city:

FLORENCE, Nov. 20, 1872.

Mr. A. C. Morse, Architect:

MY DEAR SIR: The calamitous fire in Boston, following so soon upon that of Chicago, forcibly reminded me of your request that I would inquire into the principles and modes of construction by which buildings here are made fire-proof. Your letters to Mr. Powers (with whose residence and studio just beyond the Porta Romana, in the suburbs of this beautiful city, all Americans who have been abroad are familiar,) procured for me every facility for making such an inquiry, indeed, he was so kind as to enter into a full explanation of all the details of structure, illustrating each point by opening to view every part of his own substantial and elegant mansion from basement to attic. He has long foreseen and predicted these disasters, and says that they will be repeated in all our large cities until we cease rearing mere piles for bonfires, and erect buildings in reality as well as in name, proof against the destructive element.

The Italians are far in advance of us in the art of construction. They have better materials, and they use them more scientifically as well as more skillfully. The plan of structure which I am about to describe, is specially applicable to dwelling-houses. Certain modifications, securing greater strength, would be necessary for warehouses. The principle of construction consists in providing for every apartment or room of the entire building an air-tight inclosure, formed of incombustible materials, so that wherever the fire may originate, it shall be confined to that part of the house, and, having no vent, smolder on for hours or days even until the smoke and gases escaping around the doors and windows reveal the danger. To secure this end, all the walls and all the dividing partitions of the house must be of brick or stone; the necessity of this is generally recognized by our builders, but unless the ceilings and the roof be made equally tight, and of materials equally incombustible, tight walls will be of little avail. The fire must be bricked down as well as bricked in, as its tendency upward where it can find vent, is always stronger than its tendency laterally. There must be to every room a vaulted ceiling of brick springing directly from its four walls.

The lower stories in all the best houses here are built in this way, the upper story being sometimes finished with flat ceilings. The bricks used in constructing the vaulted ceilings are from twelve to fifteen inches in length, by about six inches in breadth, and only one and a half inches in thickness; they are sufficiently baked to give them power to resist pressure, and free from vitrification of surface, which would prevent the firm adhesion of the cement by which their edges are united. In a room twenty by twenty-four feet the centre or highest part of the dome need not be more than three feet above the base line or springing of the same. On first stepping upon such a dome, I confess to a feeling of insecurity, but its ring under the tramping of feet quickly assured me of its strength.

The floor of a dancing-hall, as the owner of the house informed me, had no other support. In cases where additional strength is required to resist the lateral thrust of the dome from increase of span, iron bars, firmly united at the four angles, are imbedded in them at the level from which the dome springs. Mr. Powers has kindly offered to procure for me drawings showing the plan and mode of structure, which I will forward to you as soon as received. If a ceiling so elaborately constructed, uniting with security the capacity for high ornament, be deemed too expensive, the same end may be less perfectly attained by placing the joists, which sustain the ceiling and floor above it, at a convenient distance to brick over solidly from centre to centre of the joists, care being taken to carry the brick flooring back of the wall-skirting of the room. If large joists be required to support the weight coming upon the floor, they may be put further apart and cross joists placed between them for receiving the brick-work. The bricks should be laid in mortar, and to form a good floor a second layer should be laid over the first, the bricks of the former crossing those of the latter at right angles. When the mortar has become sufficiently hard, the surface of the upper layer is brought to a perfect level by grinding it down with a slab of sandstone. Upon this leveled surface a solution of glue thickened with whiting or plaster of paris is spread; this is largely absorbed by the bricks, and when dry, the surface is again brought to a level and polished. Lastly, a coat of boiled linseed-oil is applied, and, after drying, this is rubbed down, when the floor becomes as hard and durable as marble. No covering of boards over it is necessary. This is the ordinary mode of finishing all the rooms of the inferior class, and the upper stories of the best class of houses. For greater security, the timbers supporting the floor might be encased in thin sheet-iron, as, when thus protected, in a closed room, the fire would smolder on for a very long time before they would become sufficiently charred for the floor to give way. The roof should be treated in the same way as the ceilings of the rooms, the rafters bricked across from centre to centre, and the tiles or slates laid immediately upon the brick-work. Here, where tiles are used, the roofs are so flat that no fastenings are needed, while with us it would be necessary to secure them firmly to the brick-work.

A roof thus constructed will not be liable to kindle from the outside, and will smother down fire for a long time within. Another point requiring attention in the construction of fire-proof buildings is the stairways. These running from story to story serve in the case of fire as a chimney through which a draft immediately establishes itself; there should, therefore, be as little combustible matter in the halls as possible, the stairs should be constructed of stone or iron, and the floors of stone or brick.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mansard roofs, composed as they are so largely of combustible materials, and placed frequently beyond the reach of the firemen, are a source of special danger. They should in no case be tolerated. In warehouses, where elevators are employed, they should be put outside of the building, as within they offer an unobstructed passage to the flames. To make a building fire-proof, therefore, beside being composed, as far as possible, of incombustible materials, each room in it should be a closed chamber without communication through any channel with any other room, and the whole building should be in like manner a closed chamber. It is by smothering the fire as far as possible in the room where it originates, and delaying its progress from room to room, and from building to building, that we must seek protection against it. Without this precaution granite and iron, however largely they may enter into the structure of an edifice, as a painful experience has shown, are of little avail in arresting the progress of the devastating element. Our cities are also too compactly built. There should be, as in the cities of Europe, open squares at no great distance from one another, as these assist in restraining a fire, and offer increased facilities to the firemen in subduing it. I am told that fires are of as frequent occurrence here as with us, but they very rarely extend beyond the apartment in which they originate. If you pass along the street where one of these fires has occurred, all that you see is a room with blackened walls, and furniture more or less charred.

It will be readily seen that in a compactly built city the mode of construction here described must be general in order that its full benefit may be experienced. As the best fire-proof safe will melt down when thrown into a furnace, so a building, no matter how constructed, will be unable to withstand the intense heat of a general conflagration. Hence, it is probable that the desired change in our modes of building can be effected only through municipal regulations. The importance of the subject would seem to justify such regulations of a character sufficiently stringent to make them effective. I trust that the lesson so impressively taught by the Boston fire will be heeded by our countrymen, and that instead of turning their thoughts to the most speedy method of repairing the disaster, they will rather seek to build anew in such a manner as to prevent hereafter a like occurrence. In that case the experience, though so dearly purchased, will be fruitful in good, not only to the noble city that has suffered, but to our whole country. Yours very truly,

GEO. I. CHACE.

The New-York Infant Asylum.

On the 16th of January a ball will be given at the Academy of Music in aid of the above noble charity. No institution appeals more directly to benevolent souls than the New-York Infant Asylum. Designed for the reception and care of homeless infants, and of such needy mothers as can be saved from abandoning their newly-born offspring, it fills a long-neglected place among the public charities of the Metropolis. The New-York Infant Asylum was founded in 1865, and is at present worthily presided over by Mrs. C. K. Garrison. It now asks, for the first time, the help of those who have the heart and the means to aid it. The grand ball proposed will take place, as we have said, on the evening of Jan. 16, and many well-known names appear as managers on the cards of admission. We hope that, contrary to the usual custom, all of the people whose names so appear will not remain content with that empty honor, but will labor strenuously to make the ball a complete success. If their names are used by authority, it is their duty, in fact, to do no less. Having made themselves responsible for the prosperity of the undertaking, and for the transmission of a handsome sum to the treasury of the Asylum, they are bound to do their utmost to that end. Should they do so, we cannot doubt that the ball will prove a memorable social event, as well as a substantial benefit to the excellent charity in the aid of which it has been projected.

NOTHING NEW.

The Usual Absence of Interest in the Advices from Cuba.

Impression of the President's Message—Press Sentiment in Havana—The Horse Disease—The Struggle—Affairs at Santiago de Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 13, 1872.

The President's Message has set the people here thinking, and the immediate consequence has been that negroes have fallen fully twenty-five per cent. in value, and a great eagerness to purchase them is no longer exhibited. The Cubans are a little chagrined because President Grant does not consider them worthy of recognition as belligerents, notwithstanding that they are still carrying on a war with their nomadic armies, and, to a certain extent, holding their own against the power of Spain. The *Diario*, for several days after the receipt of the Message, only gave an extract from the paragraph relating to Cuba, and yesterday dedicated to it a very quiet editorial, intended rather to pacify its fellow-countrymen, and to allay the existing uneasiness, than to express an opinion on the Message, or to make public the high regard for the President which it pretends to entertain. The *Constancia* has passed the Message over in almost complete silence, perhaps because it knows the arguments to be unanswerable, and the truth and pertinacity of the President's remarks to be beyond criticism, as they give the real view of the situation of affairs. If the Spaniards here would only heed them in time, they would save the country from much future suffering. But the silence of the *Constancia* has not been imitated by the *Voz de Cuba*, which has published a very strong editorial on the President's writing, mixing up its lately-developed abolition doctrines with so much chaff about the impudence of foreigners when they speak about Cuba, that it is almost impossible to say which ideas predominate—those in favor of abolition and justice, or those indicating satisfaction with the present state of affairs, which leads naturally to a continuation of slavery, considered necessary to uphold the supremacy of Spain.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The horse disease made its appearance on Saturday last, with the same symptoms as when it caused havoc in New-York. As was to be expected, the mortality here is much greater than anywhere in the United States, owing to the miserable stables, even wealthy residents having but poorly-ventilated places where to keep their horses. Today but few hired coaches and not a single private carriage are seen in the streets, and the number of drays has also diminished to a great extent, the epidemic having attacked the mules in an even severer degree than the horses. The scenes of cruelty witnessed in the streets, the beating of horses with clubs by the most brutal of drivers, who attempt to urge on sick animals as if they were not afflicted, cannot be described, and the soul revolts from some of the spectacles presented. The *Voz de Cuba* of yesterday refers editorially to the subject. But few veterinary surgeons are to be found in Havana, and only one or two seem to know what really ails the horses. The epidemic attacks American and Creole horses alike, and the probabilities of recovery for the former are more decided, as they are generally better treated.

THE STRIFE.

But few engagements of note have occurred. Gen. Riquelme, Commander-in-chief of operations in the field, is now on his way to Havana, in order to confer with Gen. Ceballos, and is expected to arrive to-morrow. Want of troops prevents him from attacking or pursuing the rebels as he intends to do; and nearly all calculations made for the purpose of inaugurating an active and successful Winter campaign on the part of the Spaniards have had no result, owing to the non-arrival of the promised reinforcements from Spain.... Brig.-Gen. Benegassi will assume the command of the Holguin district, in place of Brigadier Ampudia, lately sent to Spain. Benegassi has been almost constantly in the field since the outbreak of the war.... The Cuban General, Modesto Diaz, whose rapid movements and tactics are a continuous surprise and great vexation to the Spanish commanders, attacked the town of Zarzal, near Bayamo, and, according to the Spanish report, lost forty men killed, the Spaniards losing only two. The Cubans were, as usual, repulsed, want of artillery preventing them from making any really successful attacks on the Spanish forts or fortified towns.... An engagement occurred on the 1st inst., between the Spanish Brig.-Gen. Marin and the Cuban Gens. Agramonte and Garcia. The Spanish report is that they whipped and dispersed the insurgents, and killed six, the Cuban Captain, Rafael Betancourt, with a Lieutenant and twenty-three men, surrendering. The Cubans report that the Spaniards got whipped, and that Brigadier Marin was wounded, some even asserting that he was killed. The latter information I consider doubtful.... Some insurgent bands have appeared on the coast, near Guantanamo, and walked off with a soldier from one of the towns; but, as rule, but little is heard from the insurgents in that vicinity, all keeping very quiet, at present, and according to report, suffering quite as much from cholera as the troops.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The new Archbishop, Mr. Llorente, formerly President of the Political Club, the Casino Español, is expected soon. The party now in office, that is to say, the Vicar of the Archbishopric, as well as people in general, will not give way to him, as he has not been appointed by the Pope, but by the Spanish Government. Thus we have the elements of a nice little quarrel, which will probably be finished by the forcible ejection of the the dissenting parsons, as I don't well see who will support them, unless the Pope should step in as a party to the row and excommunicate the new Church dignitary. The Cubans are too thoroughly irreligious to care two straws about the matter, while the volunteers, who profess great devotion at odd times, limit the same to a reverence for several local Virgins, like that of the Cobre or Covadonga, whom they respect more out of patriotism than out of piety; they would see the expulsion of the priests, or that of the Archbishop, with perfect equanimity, if not with absolute contentment.... Stray cases of cholera in this town and in Guantanamo continue to remind sundry unlucky mortals that they are such, and in the country the army has endured and is still enduring a good deal of suffering.

QUASIMODO.

Lake Disasters During the Season.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* occupies nearly seven columns with a record of disasters on the great lakes and the River St. Lawrence, during the year 1872. It says the list is nearly as large as that of 1869, and the destruction of property but little less than in that year. May, September, October, and November were the most destructive months, the damage in November alone being upward of $1,000,000. We copy the recapitulation of the number and estimated loss, and general statements, as follows:

Month.	No.	Damage.
January	3	$2,000
February	7	7,000
March	10	14,000
April	39	42,000
May	77	239,000
June	46	168,000
July	36	86,000
August	63	193,000
September	195	795,000
October	84	365,000
November	179	1,035,000
December	6	37,000
Total	745	$2,988,000

The above estimate, $2,988,000, is based upon the more serious disasters alone. Add the damage by minor disasters, such as loss of deck-loads, canvas, outfit, collisions, &c., and the total amount will be swelled to nearly $3,250,000. The Summer of 1872 was remarkable for light winds and smooth seas, and the Fall equally remarkable for boisterous and tempestuous weather—so that the promise of immunity from destruction held out early in the season was dispelled by the later storms. The number of vessels totally destroyed by fire and wrecked by storms during 1872 reaches nearly 100.

THE TURF.

Our Review of the Racing Season of 1872.

The July and August Meetings of the Saratoga Association—August at Monmouth Park—Fall Meeting of the Kentucky Association.

THIRD PAPER.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION—JULY MEETING.

A short interval of rest from the strife and excitement at Long Branch brought us to the great meeting of the Saratoga Association, at that famous Summer resort. Here the clans had gathered in strong force, for the events to be decided were of great import to the racing community. Since the inaugural meeting in 1864, Saratoga has grown to be the most important and interesting racing point in this country, and the very large attendance at the games this year proves this fact. The initial race was the rich Travers Stake, for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters. Out of eighty-one nominations, nine started, viz.: Joe Daniels, Silent Friend, Wade Hampton, Meteor, a brother to Jas. A. Connolly, Gray Planet, War Jig, Elsie, and Genseric. Although Joe Daniels was the favorite, the friends of Meteor backed the latter strongly, while Belmont's entries were not without friends. Gray Planet cost $10,000, and much was expected from him, but he turned out to be a lamentable failure, and a loss to his owner. Joe Daniels won in 3:08¼, the fastest time ever made for this stake. Silent Friend, by imp. Australian and an "outsider," was second; Wade Hampton third. The second race was an all-aged sweepstakes, a mile and a quarter, which Harry Bassett won, beating Victoria and Lyttleton, who made a dead-heat for second place, Ortolan being fourth. The time was 2:11¼. The third event was the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, which Tom Bowling won, beating Silk Stocking, Cora Linn, and eight other youngsters. The time was 50½ seconds, the best race (weights considered) ever run by a two-year old the distance. The last event of the day was a mile dash, which Kingfisher, with a patched-up leg, won in the fast time of 1:43¼. Fadladeen was his competitor. The second day opened with a steeple-chase, which was won by Tammany, beating Lobelia, Vesuvius, Astronomer, and Milesian. Then came a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages. Midday, John Merryman, Metilla, and Allie Hunt were the starters, and they came home in the order given. The time was 3:09¾. They all carried 100 pounds. The day's sport was brought to a close with a three-quarter dash, in which Alarm, the speedy son of Eclipse, distinguished himself by winning in the fastest time on record, viz., 1:16. Platina and Piedmont ran a dead-heat for second place. Six others started. The third day was the great day of the meeting, for the second contest between Longfellow and Harry Bassett was on the card. Before it, however, came the Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which was cleverly won by Gov. Bowie's splendid colt Catesby, by imp. Eclipse. Long Branch was second, Electra third. Minnie W., Count D'Orsay, Reviler, and five others started. The time was fast—1:17½. Now came the great race for the Saratoga Cup, between Longfellow and Bassett. Defender also started, but he was never in the race. Bassett had everything in his favor. Col. McDaniel had left the Branch before the meeting was over, and gave Harry a good rest and time to recover, while the sordid old man who owned Longfellow started him in a three in five race, the last heat of which was run in 1:43¾, and he then sent him to Saratoga with a weak leg. When they started, Bassett was fortunate enough to win the inside, and the race was even until they were 150 yards from home, when Longfellow, who had broken down at the half-mile pole, began to falter, and was then beaten a short length, in the fastest two and a quarter miles ever run in this country, viz., 3:59. Bassett, however, covered himself with glory. He ran a remarkable race, but we could never concede him to be the equal of Longfellow. The concluding race of the day was a dash of a mile and a half, for which Buckden, Gray Planet, Jury, and Piedmont started. The race resulted in a dead-heat between Buckden and Gray Planet, and the purse was divided. The distance was run in 2:42¼. The fourth day's sport began with a dash of a mile, in which Alarm further distinguished himself by beating the fastest time then existing for the distance. The race was run in 1:42¾, Fadladeen second, and Kingfisher third. Following this was a selling race of a mile and a half, and Allie Hunt, who sold lowest in the pools, proved the winner, beating Sanford, Mary Louise, and Buckden. The time was 2:40¾. Tubman then won the two-mile dash, Susan Ann being second, Lochiel third, and John Merryman fourth. Time, 3:39¾. There was a hard shower just previous to this race, and the track was very heavy, and this performance of Tubman, under the circumstances, was extraordinary. The fifth day began with a hurdle race of two miles, and Lochiel beat Astronomer, Tammany, and Lobelia; then Luna, by Asteroid, out of Glencliffe, by Glencoe, won a three-quarter dash for two-year olds in 1:19, defeating Liverpool, Bouncer, and Calvert. For the Sequel Stakes of two miles, for three-year olds, only two started, Wade Hampton and Sue Ryder, but after the first mile Wade Hampton had the filly beaten, and won by a long distance in 3:42½. The sixth and last day of the meeting brought out the three-year-old fillies in the Alabama Stake, a mile and an eighth. Woodbine, Nema, Sue Ryder, and Mimi started for the event, and Woodbine carried Belmont's colors to victory in 2:06¼. The second race, a dash of three miles, brought Harry Bassett and Lyttleton to the post. Longfellow being disposed of, the game little horse took his place and, though he was burdened with 114 pounds, contested the race to the end, but was easily beaten by Harry in 5:43¾. The meeting was brought to a close with a dash of a mile and a quarter, which Tubman won in a canter, Gray Planet being second, and Fadladeen third. Time, 2:17½. The result of the meeting was as follows:

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races Won.	Am't.
Harry Bassett	D. McDaniel & Co.	3	$4,200
Tubman	D. McDaniel & Co.	2	1,400
Joe Daniels	D. McDaniel & Co.	1	5,450
Kingfisher	A. Belmont	1	500
Wade Hampton	A. Belmont	1	2,000
Woodbine	A. Belmont	1	2,650
*Gray Planet	A. Belmont	1	300
*Buckden	Hunter & Travers		300
Alarm	Hunter & Travers	2	900
Luna	Hunter & Travers	1	500
Catesby	Oden Bowie	1	3,000
Tom Bowling	H. P. McGrath	1	1,850
Tammany	Jas. Donahue	1	800
Midday	T. W. Doswell	1	600
Allie Hunt	T. B. & W. R. Davis	1	660
Lochiel	Coffin & Lawrence	1	500
Total races		19	$25,550

*Dead heat, and purse divided.

MONMOUTH PARK—AUGUST MEETING.

The excitement consequent upon the Longfellow-Bassett races had subsided, and the second meeting at Long Branch felt the influence of the calm that succeeded the storm. A liberal programme was published and the racing was good, albeit the attendance of spectators had fallen off considerably in comparison with the July meeting; still the August gathering was successful. The third of the month was the first day, which was opened with a hurdle-race of two miles, in which Milesian defeated Lochiel, Impecunious, Vesuvius, and Gayo, in 3:52¼. The dash of a mile then brought out Preakness, Fadladeen, Henrietta, Platina, Bazaine, and Venetia. It was won by Preakness in 1:45. This horse is very unreliable, and has cost his backers heavy sums. The Ocean Hotel Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and three-quarters, brought to the post Mate, by imported Australian; Extract, by Endorse; John Doe, by Lexington; Mildew, by Lexington, and Boss Tweed, by Asteroid. This Mate won in 3:15, being his second appearance on the turf, winning each time. From his breeding and performances we should think he will be hard to beat as a four-year old. The second day began with the [illegible] Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Tom Bowling, an Asteroid colt; Medora, Dolorosa, and a bay colt by Lexington, started, and Tom Bowling won the race in 1:16¾, the fastest time ever made by a two-year old. This performance drew the attention of turfmen to this colt, and although his dam has a "soft spot" in her pedigree, her son promises to be a grand race-horse, and a worthy son of the illustrious Lexington. The second event was a dash of a mile and a half, which the old mare Albuera won in 2:43½, beating Sanford, King Henry, Henrietta, Gerald, Cynthiana, and Impecunious. The Long Branch Stakes for all ages followed. It was a dash of two miles, with Midday, Preakness, Alroy, and Winesap as starters. Midday won a close race in 3:45¾—a very poor race. The concluding race of the day was the mile heats, best three in five, for the Schell Cup, which Susan Ann won, easily defeating Brennus, in 1:51, 1:53, 1:56½. The West End Hotel stakes for three-year-old fillies inaugurated the sport for the third day. It was a mile and three-quarters, and three out of twenty-three nominations started. These were Nevada, Extract, and Jury; it was won by the former in 3:30½. Following this was a race of mile heats for all ages, and Arizona, Express, Lord Byron, Gerald, and Commerce were the contestants. Express the favorite, but Arizona beat him the first heat in 1:46¼. Express then won the second heat in 1:48¾, but the third heat was taken by Arizona in 1:50½. The concluding event of the day was the Hoey Stakes for all ages, three miles, and this Susan Ann captured, beating Preakness and Alroy. The time was 5:33¾. On the fourth day, the August Stakes for two-year olds was won by Tom Bowling, beating Wizard and Dolorosa a long distance in 1:47. A wonderful performance, when we consider that this promising colt carried 105 pounds on this occasion, which is one pound more than four-year olds carry in the West and South. This certainly proves him to be a weight-carrier, and the leading candidate for the three-year-old stakes in this section, which requires 110 pounds as a burden. The Robbins Stakes for three-year olds, two miles was captured by Meteor, who beat Experience Oaks, John Doe, Boss Tweed, and Mildew. The time was 3:43¾. A selling race, dash of two miles for all ages, closed the day's sport. This old Albuera won, beating Gayo, Sorrel Dan, Lord Byron, Henrietta, and Venetia. The time was 3:44. The fifth and final day of the meeting was brilliant; the three events being closely contested. The steeple-chase handicap of about three miles was won by Duffy, who beat Vesuvius by a neck only. Impecunious, Blind Tom, and Astronomer also ran. The four-mile dash between Kingfisher, Susan Ann, Lyttleton, and Milesian followed, and was well contested, but a melancholy incident occurred during the progress of the race in the breaking down of Kingfisher, the noble son of Lexington and Eltham Lass, after he had gone two miles and a quarter. Susan Ann won the race in 7:40½; Lyttleton was second; Milesian third. The last race of the day and meeting was a mile-and-a-half dash, for beaten horses, which King Henry won after a brilliant finish with Gao and Lochiel, who were second and third. Five others started. Time—2:43. Thus closed the regular season at Long Branch, which was marked with a degree of success worthy the zeal and enterprise of Mr. Chamberlin. After the second meeting at Saratoga the Monmouth Jockey Club determined to give an extra day on the 29th of August, offering a purse of $1,000 for a steeple-chase, and $2,500 for four mile-heats. Both races were remarkable. Lochiel, Lobelia, and Sorrel Dan started in the steeple-chase; the riders of the first two fell at the same wall, and Sorrel Dan went the wrong course, and, although he came in first by a long distance, was disqualified, and the race given to Lochiel. In the four-mile heats, King Henry, Frank Hampton, Gayo, Defender, Arizona, Cadence, and Gerald started, which, we believe, was the largest field ever started in a four-mile-heat race in this country. The winner turned up in King Henry, by Lexington, out of Lokay, by Yorkshire, a horse that was considered worthless by his former owner, Mr. Sanford, who presented him to James McCormack. He won two races for the last-named gentleman, and this the most remarkable one—Frank Hampton won the first heat in 7:48¼, and King Henry the other two in 8:05½, 8:00½. The excitement and enthusiasm visible during the progress of this race should certainly have the proper effect in inducing all our Associations to have one four-mile-heat race at least on their programmes. The result of the August meeting at the Branch, including the extra day, may be summed up as follows:

Winning horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Amount.
Susan Ann	H. P. McGrath	3	$2,550
Tom Bowling	H. P. McGrath	2	2,650
Albuera	H. C. Dawson	2	1,000
King Henry	Jas. McCormack	2	2,250
Meteor	D. R. Harness	1	2,150
Midday	T. W. Doswell	1	1,300
Mate	M. H. Sanford	1	2,100
Preakness	M. H. Sanford	1	300
Nevada	A. C. Franklin	1	1,850
Arizona	A. C. Franklin	1	600
Duffy	D. J. Bannatyne	1	800
Lochiel	Coffin & Lawrence	1	700
Milesian	D. J. Bannatyne	1	450
Total races		18	$18,700

AUGUST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

Our review now carries us back to the scenes of the second Summer meeting of the Saratoga Association, and never has this famous resort been called upon to entertain such an immense throng as that which crowded the hotels and boarding-houses during the progress of the meeting, which was to have begun on Friday, Aug. 16, but as it rained on that day, the meeting was inaugurated on the next day, Saturday. The valuable Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds, opened the ball. The contestants were Joe Daniels, Meteor, London, Cape Race, Experience Oaks, and the brother to Jas. A. Connolly. The track was heavy and the struggle was confined to Joe Daniels, Meteor, and London, and they finished in the order named, Meteor being beaten a length. The first mile was run in 1:56, and the two miles in 3:49. The second event was the Summer Handicap for all ages, two miles and a quarter. The three starters were Defender, Hubbard, and Winesap. Defender had nine pounds under his proper weight, while the other two carried their full weight, which gave him so decided an advantage that he won by nearly a dozen lengths, in 4:24½; this was the only race he won during the season. The third event was the Kentucky Stake, for two-year olds, one mile. Out of forty nominations, six came to the post, viz.: Silk Stocking, by Kentucky; Reviler, by Censor; Catesby, by imp. Eclipse; Strachino, (imp.,) by Parmesan; Katy Pease, by Planet, and Electra, by Kentucky. The contest was a splendid one, and resulted in a victory for Silk Stocking, with Strachino second, and Catesby third. The dash was run in 1:52. Silk Stocking is one of the most perfect colts we ever saw, but it is our candid opinion that Catesby would have won this race had he got off well, and had not sprained his foot. He was forty yards behind the leader at the half-mile pole, and yet he was beaten by a length and a half only. Monday, Aug. 19, was the second day, which was opened by a steeple-chase, which Tammany won, beating Blind Tom, Vesuvius, and three others. A dash of a mile and a half for all ages followed, Frank Hampton and Tubman being the only competitors, both carrying 100 pounds. Frank won easily in 2:40. Then a selling race of a mile and three-quarters was won by Mary Louise, entered for $600, beating Echo, King Henry, and four others. Time, 3:07¾. This was a fast race, and the winner was sold for $1,000. The third day began with a sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Count D'Orsay was the winner in 1:19¾, Strachino second, Merodac third, and the imp. colt, by Marcyas, fourth. Following this was a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds. Experience Oaks, Buckden, (imp.,) Gray Planet, Mimi, and Piedmont were the contestants. Notwithstanding that Gray Planet had proved his worthlessness, he was backed heavily to win, while Experience Oaks, who was less thought of, won the race in the remarkable time of 1:57¾, which is at the rate of 1:44 2-9 to the mile. She won the race easily by ten lengths, and the performance shows that she is a first class filly, shedding lustre on the name of her sire, Bonnie Scotland. The concluding race of the day was a free handicap of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, and Mary Louise, with 92 pounds, again won in 3:09, Frank Hampton second, Arizona third, brother to Connolly fourth, and Defender fifth. Mr. Hale, the new owner of Mary Louise, was heartily congratulated that his turf career had begun under such favorable circumstances. On the fourth day Blind Tom won a hurdle race, beating Gayo, Vesuvius, and an Asteroid colt. Then came a dash of two and three-quarter miles, for all ages, in which there were but two entries—Harry Bassett and Mary Louise—which Harry won with ease in 5:06. It was a shame to start Mary Louise in this race, and was considered by every one as coming under the head of cruelty to animals. The concluding race was a three-quarter dash for all ages, Ortolan winning in 1:17; Nema was second, Piedmont third. Four others started, among them Cape Race, who was a great favorite. A free handicap of a mile, for all ages, opened the fifth day's proceedings. There were eight starters, and Elsie, the daughter of Leamington and Babta, won it in 1:48½, Ortolan being second, Echo third. A handicap for two-year olds, dash of a mile, was then won by Katy Pease in 1:50½, beating Merodac, Minnie Ward, a sister to Nellie Ransom, in the order named. The last race of the day was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, two miles, and this Hubbard won in 3:53, Buckden second, Nevada third, and Gorlitza fourth. The closing day of the meeting was not very brilliant in a racing point of view, for it ended very tamely. The first affair was another free handicap for all ages, a mile and an eighth, which London had no difficulty in winning in 2:03, beating Mimi, Nema, Piedmont, and John Merryman. The second event was a four-mile dash, which proved a farce, Cadence being the only competitor of Harry Bassett, the latter winning by nearly an eighth of a mile in 8:03½. The third event was a Consolation purse of a mile and three-quarters, Arizona, King Henry, and Tubman being the competitors. They finished in the order named. Time, 3:20. The meeting concluded with a steeple-chase, which Blind Tom won, beating three others. This closed a prosperous Summer campaign, and the tired horses were allowed a short respite to prepare for the arduous Fall work. The result of the meeting is as given below:

Winning horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Am'nt.
Mary Louise	John O'Donnell Mr. Hale	2	$1,200
Harry Bassett	D. McDaniel & Co.	2	2,000
Joe Daniels	D. McDaniel & Co.	1	4,450
Katy Pease	D. McDaniel & Co.	1	[illegible]
Hubbard	D. McDaniel & Co.	1	2,150
Blind Tom	Jos. Donahue	2	1,100
Defender	John Morrissey	1	1,400
Silk Stocking	A. Belmont	1	3,200
Count D'Orsay	A. Belmont	1	2,250
Tammany	Jos. Donahue	1	500
Frank Hampton	Bacon & Holland	1	500
Experience Oaks	C. C. & R. H. Parks	1	800
Ortolan	Carroll & Coar	1	500
Elsie	D. D. Withers	1	500
London	M. A. Littell	1	500
Arizona	A. C. Franklin	1	600
Total		19	$22,490

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION—FALL MEETING.

The inauguration of the Fall season occurred in the Blue Grass State on Sept. 16, and the meeting was remarkably noted for very fast races. Notably was the first race of the meeting. The Phenix Hotel Stake for three-year olds, mile heats, which had the following six starters, viz.: Fanny M., by Lightning; Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland; Ramadan, by War Dance; Malita, by Marion; Florence J., by Australian; and Belle Patterson, by War Dance. The two latter were distanced in the second heat. The winner turned up in Fanny M. in two straight heats in 1:44½, 1:44¼. This was a wonderful race. The second event was a sweepstakes for two-year old fillies, three-quarters of a mile. This brought out eight youngsters, including Marameo, by Lightning; Sophy, by Australian; a ch. f., by Asteroid, out of Mollie Hambleton, by imp. Knight of St. George; Victorine, by Uncle Vic; Flight, by War Dance; The Pet, by Vandal; a ch. f., by Lightning, out of Brenna, and India, by Lexington. The stake was won by Marameo in 1:19½, another victory for Lightning, the gray son of Lexington. The second day opened with the mile heats for all ages, and this was won by Aureola, by War Dance, in two straight heats, in 1:46, 1:46½. Double Out was second, Williamsburg third, Metella fourth, Mephisto fifth, and Rival distanced in second heat. The second event was a two-year old sweepstakes, three-quarters of a mile, and nine youngsters were brought out for the contest. The race was won by Artist, a fine colt, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George; Disney, by imp. Knight of St. George was second, and Zadoc, by Marion, third. The time was very fast, 1:17¾. Aureola opened the third day by winning the two-mile heats consecutively in 3:37¾, 3:35½—the best two-mile-heat race ever run in this country; she beat Hollywood, who was second in both heats. May Viley third in the first heat, and distanced in the second. Susan Ann fourth in the first heat, and also distanced in the second, thereby sending the proprietor of McGrathiana home in tears. The second race was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, which had not won a race prior to Sept. 1, mile heats. This brought out C. H. F., War-Jig, Betty Washington, Hartland, and Emma H. The winner was C. H. F. in two straight heats, both fast, viz., 1:44½, 1:45¼. A hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, opened the proceedings on the fourth day, which resulted in a dead heat between Lochinvar and King Bernadotte, Commerce being third. The time was 4:19½. This was followed by a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, which was won by Frogtown in 2:41¾, beating Talaria, a ch. f. by War Dance, out of Optimist's dam, Flash of Lightning, and Platina. Then came a selling race of mile heats, in which there were six engaged, Logan Bruce winning in two straight heats in 1:45½, 1:47, a ch. f. by Hunter's Lexington, second, Florence J., third, Mephisto, fourth, Steve Atchison, fifth, and Blue Belle distanced first heat. On the fifth day the Produce stake for three-year olds, two mile heats, was won by Lampi in 3:48½, 3:37¾, beating Malita and War Jig, the latter distanced in the second heat. Then came the sweepstakes for two-year olds, dash of a mile, which brought out the large field of fourteen youngsters, and Crockford, a gr. c., by Lightning, won in the fast time of 1:46¾. Jean Val Jean was second, Marameo third. The other starters were Marmion, Artist, Victorine, Flight, The Pet, Vandalia, War Cry, Major Macon, Stanford and Count Fosco. The sixth and last day of the meeting brought out large crowds of spectators and fine fields of horses. The first event was a hurdle race of a mile, over four obstacles, which King Bernadotte won, beating Lochinvar and Commerce. Time—2:03¾. Next came a dash of a mile and a quarter, which Talaria won in 2:11¾, which was very fast, Florence J. was second, La Gitana third; four others started. The third race was the Consolation purse; mile heats, for beaten horses. Mephisto won this in 1:52½, 1:47, beating a chestnut filly by Hunter's Lexington. The closing contest of the meeting was a dash of three miles, that brought into action the powers of Frogtown, who won the race by a neck only from Hollywood, with Dipper third, in 5:29¾, which is a very fast race. The other starters were Talaria, Betty Washington, Double Out, and Williamsbridge. The following is the result of the meeting:

Winning Horses.	Owners.	Races won.	Am't.
Frogtown	W. F. Stanhope	2	$700
Aureola	B. G. Thomas	2	600
Talaria	B. G. Thomas	1	150
Fanny M.	Geo. Cadwallader	1	700
C. H. F	Geo. Cadwallader	1	500
Artist	Zeb Ward	1	800
Logan Bruce	Jno. M. Clay	1	200
Lampi	E. E. Eagle	1	650
Crockford	Grinstead & Clark	1	1,250
Mephisto	Shelly Mann	1	150
King Bernadotte	J. W. H. Reynolds	1	100
*King Bernadotte *Lochinvar	J. W. H. Reynolds R. W. Preston	1	188
Marame	Wm. James	1	800
Total races		15	$6,888

*Dead heat, and purse divided.

Valuation of Real Estate in Westchester County—A Promise of Much Excitement.

The comparative assessed valuation of real estate in each of the twenty-four towns of Westchester County, together with the respective decrease or increase of population during a period of ten years, is shown by the following table:

Towns.	Real estate Valuat'n, 1862.	Real estate Valuat'n, 1871.	Population In-crease.	Population De-crease.
Bedford	$1,340,784	$1,371,520	61	....
Courtlandt	2,728,800	3,447,425	1,621	....
East Chester	1,272,599	2,429,980	1,912	....
Greenburg	4,369,047	6,524,077	1,947	....
Harrison	773,369	938,741	....	621
Lewisboro	823,084	646,792	....	281
Mamaroneck	685,105	906,519	133	....
Morrisania	1,968,475	3,973,328	10,392	....
Mount Pleasant	1,697,156	1,901,384	696	....
New-Castle	700,796	769,575	335	....
New-Rochelle	1,379,570	1,936,410	382	....
North Castle	658,651	537,053	....	484
North Salem	843,175	842,677	258	....
Ossining	1,430,220	1,999,507	1,032	....
Pelham	598,875	731,006	759	....
Poundridge	332,182	304,017	....	269
Rye	1,617,010	2,228,662	2,705	....
Scarsdale	351,375	454,863	....	28
Somers	454,863	351,375	....	291
West Chester	1,853,305	2,400,255	1,766	....
West Farms	1,842,150	4,081,635	2,236	....
White Plains	795,220	1,231,371	794	....
Yonkers	3,943,873	7,987,284	6,470	....
Yorktown	1,083,122	1,024,962	63	....

These statistics were prepared by Supervisor Birney, of Mamaroneck, for the consideration of the Board, for the purpose of demonstrating what he and others deem a very unjust assessed valuation of real estate. It is contended by those opposed to the present valuation, that, although real estate in the upper towns has not increased in valuation to the same extent that it has in the lower section of the county, it has nevertheless been considerably enhanced, and that its assessed valuation ought to have been increased in the same ratio, and certainly not reduced. Considerable feeling seems to exist among the Supervisors on the subject. The question is likely to excite considerable influence in the matter of annexation of the lower towns to New-York.

The New-York City Mission.

The monthly meeting of the New-York City Mission was held, on Wednesday evening, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West Thirty-fourth street near Sixth-avenue. Rev. J. P. Bether, of Pisgah Chapel, and Rev. A. F. Schauffler, of Carmel Chapel, gave interesting accounts of missionary labors among fallen women and wandering, friendless men, and destitute, needy children. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, recited the history of City evangelization, and gave the general results. The Treasurer's statement is as follows: Receipts, $3,357 10; payments, $9,181 43; deficit, $5,824 33. This Mission, the oldest organization of the kind, has been successfully prosecuting its work of Christian charity in this City for nearly half a century. The Committee make an appeal for subscriptions, which may be sent to A. R. Wetmore, Chairman, No. 365 Greenwich-street; M. K. Jesup, Treasurer, No. 59 Liberty-street, or L. E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, No. 50 Bible House.

The German Emperor Gives a French Cannon to a Church.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Dec. 17.

At a meeting of the Building Committee of St. Paul's Reformed Church, it was resolved to ask of King William one of the French cannon taken by him in the late war, to be cast as a bell for the new edifice. The following letter from Charles H. Meyer, the German Consul at Philadelphia, tells the result:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1872.

C. M. Bausch, Esq.:

I am happy to state to you that His Majesty, the Emperor William, in reply to the petition of St. Paul's Reformed Church, at Titusville, has presented one of the captured French cannon to them, weighing about 2,000 pounds. You will please communicate this fact to the congregation, and also state to them that this piece of artillery is now awaiting transportation at the depot in Berlin. I am ready to forward it at your convenience. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, CHAS. H. MEYER.

OUR IMPORTS.

The Commercial Condition of the United States.

The Material Wealth of the Country Increased.

Interesting Statistics Showing the Condition of the Dry-Goods, the Sugar, Molasses, Tea, and Coffee Trade.

Nothing so well indicates the material wealth of a nation and the prosperity of its inhabitants than a progressive increase in the consumption of the chief articles which constitute the food and clothing of the people. An increasing demand for all material generally classed under the head of "dry goods," and a still further demand for such articles as tea, sugar, and coffee, are evidences of the increasing wealth of the country. To be sure, in a nation such as ours, where the population is rapidly increasing by the constant arrival of foreign emigrants, the consumption of all necessaries of life will naturally advance; but when this advancement exceeds the natural increase due to the additional population, it shows conclusively a progressive improvement in the condition of all classes. This is the case with us. The following statistics bearing on this question are compiled from authentic sources, and will be found interesting, as showing the gradual development of the resources of the country:

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New-York have trebled since the year 1849, the imports that year having been $44,435,571, against $132,480,777 in the year 1871; and there is reason to believe that the imports for the present year will show a further increase. In 1860 the imports were $103,927,100; but in consequence of the civil war, the imports in 1861 fell to $48,636,689. The following table will show the imports from 1849 to 1861:

Years.	Invoiced Value.	Years.	Invoiced Value.
1849	$44,435,571	1861	$48,636,689
1850	60,106,375	1862	56,121,227
1851	62,846,731	1863	67,274,547
1852	61,654,144	1864	71,619,762
1853	93,704,211	1865	91,965,189
1854	80,842,936	1866	126,222,875
1855	64,974,062	1867	86,263,643
1856	93,362,893	1868	80,906,834
1857	90,534,129	1869	94,726,417
1858	60,154,509	1870	109,496,523
1859	113,152,624	1871	132,480,777
1860	103,927,100		

The general results of the trade for last year were highly satisfactory to all concerned. The description and value of the dry goods imported at New-York for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871 are as follows:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Manf. of wool	$28,523,020	$32,355,260	$40,916,424
Manf. of cotton	17,482,213	20,977,062	25,503,564
Manf. of silk	24,995,838	30,004,407	36,222,588
Manf. of flax	15,261,356	15,580,306	17,477,987
Miscellaneous	8,460,991	10,581,488	12,360,214
Total	$94,726,417	$109,496,523	$132,480,777

The quantity of wool imported into the port of New-York has increased from 5,510,996 pounds in 1856, to 37,833,991 pounds in 1871, and the value from $708,541 to $5,011,049, which is over fifty-one per cent. of the total imports to the United States. The value of woolen manufactures imported in the same period advanced from $25,267,419 to $37,538,481, the latter amount representing nearly eighty-seven per cent. of the entire imports to the United States. The value of silk and silk manufactures imported during the year ended June 30, 1871, amounts to over ninety per cent. of the total imports to all ports in the country. The imports of manufactures of cotton at the port of New-York now exceed $26,000,000 annually, or about eighty-seven per cent. of the total imports. The receipts of dry goods amount to one-third of the total imports landed here.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The sugar trade has considerably increased during the past few years, and last year was a most active one in this respect. During the year 1871 there were received into the United States 563,097 against 468,957 tons in 1870, and the consumption of foreign descriptions for 1871 was 553,714 tons against a consumption in 1870 of 483,892 tons. The total consumption of foreign and domestic cane-sugar in 1871 was 633,314 tons, while in 1870 it was only 530,692 tons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1871, as compared with that of 1870, of 94,140 tons, and an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic of 102,622 tons. The receipts from every quarter show an advance on the importations of 1870, the most notable increase being from the West Indies. The direct receipts of foreign sugar into this port, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were 313,609 tons, against receipts of foreign in 1870 of 253,634 tons. The receipts at this port in 1871 amounted to nearly fifty-six per cent. of the whole import into the United States. The gold value at the ports of shipment, without including freight or duty, of the imports here in 1871 was $40,885,794, against a value in 1870 of $28,872,129. The following table shows the deliveries of foreign and domestic sugar at New-York for the past twenty years:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1871	323,785	1861	183,355
1870	267,265	1860	213,325
1869	254,579	1859	190,135
1868	240,555	1858	185,801
1867	220,437	1857	147,810
1866	227,134	1856	171,616
1865	213,568	1855	159,328
1864	142,047	1854	148,028
1863	195,164	1853	150,880
1862	219,330	1852	144,439

The following statement exhibits the total consumption of the country for the past twenty-two years:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1871	663,314	1860	415,281
1870	530,692	1859	431,184
1869	492,899	1858	388,492
1868	469,533	1857	280,765
1867	400,568	1856	378,760
1866	391,678	1855	377,752
1865	350,809	1854	365,298
1864	240,660	1853	372,989
1863	284,308	1852	315,217
1862	432,411	1851	287,263
1861	363,819	1850	269,466

The following table will show the countries from which sugar was received at New-York in 1871:

	Tons.		Tons.
Cuba	196,624	Brazil	5,589
Porto Rico	21,386	Manila and other ports in Philippine Islands	17,271
Demerara	18,729	Java	3,199
Barbados	3,585	Other East Indies	767
St. Croix	4,032	European and other foreign ports	3,101
Martinique and Guadaloupe	17,168	Texas	121
Jamaica and other British West Indies	1,502	Louisiana	4,465
Receipts of Melado	19,092	Other coastwise ports	1,057
Other West Indies	1,474		
Total receipts			319,252

The following general statement shows the receipts of foreign sugars in the United States for the year 1871:

	Tons.		Tons.
New-York	313,609	Baltimore	34,675
Boston	81,679	New-Orleans	13,331
Philadelphia	55,918	Other ports	13,885
Total receipts			563,097

The quantity of sugar made from molasses during the past year did not exceed 25,000 tons, and the yield of sugar from the maple-tree is gradually lessening, the quantity produced in 1871 being only 17,000 tons. Notwithstanding the increasing magnitude of the sugar trade, both importers and refiners assert that the business is far from being remunerative.

The following table shows the value of sugar imported into the port of New-York for the sixteen years ending June, 1871, compared with the total value of imports to all ports of the United States:

Year.	New-York.	United States.
1856	$13,812,551	$22,529,966
1857	25,747,667	42,770,330
1858	12,516,898	23,428,317
1859	19,190,778	30,537,618
1860	20,705,971	31,075,381
1861	13,298,641	21,371,487
1862	13,914,970	20,357,000
1863	12,082,687	28,402,217
1864	18,898,548	29,680,076
1865	16,248,809	25,248,290
1866	22,458,389	40,506,634
1867	19,402,607	35,906,389
1868	26,643,159	49,333,164
1869	32,985,274	59,821,189
1870	29,092,029	55,665,073
1871	32,080,424	61,324,362

THE MOLASSES TRADE.

The consumption of molasses is steadily on the increase, but it is directed much more to manipulated descriptions than formerly, foreign raw molasses passing very generally into disuse for domestic purposes. The rapid increase of sugar refineries and the large increase in the quantity of raw sugar passed through the refining process, have thrown a much larger supply of those syrups than formerly, and the active competition that prevails among refiners causes low prices to rule, to the prejudice even of the high grades of foreign molasses. The supply of sugar-house molasses, syrups, &c., for the past year or two has been considerably in excess of the wants of home consumers, and in consequence sellers have been compelled to seek markets abroad, so that a considerable quantity has gone forward to Europe and across the frontier into Canada. The total receipts of foreign descriptions into the United States, not including the States and Territories on the Pacific, were, in 1871, 41,986,214 gallons. The total consumption of foreign and domestic cane molasses in 1871 was 52,065,784 gallons.

Of the 41,986,214 gallons received in 1871, over forty-three per cent., or 18,168,662 gallons were received at the port of New-York, 6,073,294 at Boston, 11,290,600 at Philadelphia, 2,768,000 at Baltimore, 1,331,043 at Portland, and 1,098,126 at New-Haven.

The following table exhibits the total consumption in the United States for the past twenty years:

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1871	52,065,784	1861	40,191,556
1870	49,323,171	1860	47,318,877
1869	54,361,092	1859	54,260,970
1868	55,957,969	1858	45,189,164
1867	49,776,465	1857	28,508,784
1866	45,140,110	1856	39,608,878
1865	35,186,038	1855	47,266,085
1864	22,410,325	1854	56,493,019
1863	37,569,088	1853	55,536,821
1862	62,668,400	1852	48,257,511

The yield of molasses for 1871, from the cultivation of the Sorgo cane, is estimated at 18,000,000 gallons, and the product from the maple tree at 2,000,000 gallons. The consumption of sugar-house molasses and syrups, if added to that of cane, Sorgo, and maple, will bring the consumption of all kinds of molasses up to 100,000,000 gallons annually. The value of molasses imported into the port of New-York in 1871 was $3,853,209, and the value of the total imports to all ports in the United States was $10,172,384.

THE TEA TRADE.

The business in teas at the port of New-York during the year 1871 was largely in excess of that for the year 1870. The consumption for the past five years was as follows:

Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.
1871	47,854,369	1868	34,305,898
1870	33,964,096	1867	33,949,711
1869	38,694,502		

Of the consumption in 1871, green tea amounted to 21,088,226 pounds, Japan 10,310,090, and black tea 16,456,053. Nearly the whole quantity of tea consumed in the United States is received at this port, as the following exhibit of the table of the tea imported for the past sixteen years will show:

Year.	New-York.	United States.
1856	$6,275,150	$6,933,214
1857	5,014,726	5,776,175
1858	6,857,810	7,231,815
1859	7,068,939	7,338,741
1860	8,315,374	8,915,327
1861	5,058,332	5,422,980
1862	6,230,536	6,545,664
1863	7,333,678	8,003,525
1864	9,805,027	10,549,880
1865	4,430,239	4,702,258
1866	9,934,397	11,123,231
1867	11,372,116	12,415,037
1868	10,122,074	11,111,560
1869	12,119,683	13,687,750
1870	12,206,109	13,863,273
1871	15,743,815	17,254,617

Boston imported in 1871 tea worth $245,382, and San Francisco $1,233,729. Except New-York these are the only two ports which deserve mention as having imported any considerable quantity.

THE COFFEE TRADE.

The coffee trade of the United States exceeds the tea trade considerably, both in quantity and value, and the importation and consumption for the year 1871 shows an increasing demand for this article. The imports of coffee into the United States last year were 322,700,479 pounds, against imports in 1870 of 282,540,737 pounds, and the consumption in 1871 was 316,609,765 pounds against 280,911,672 pounds in 1870, being an increase in the consumption of 1871, as compared with 1870, of 35,698,093 pounds. An increased business is being done in all the ports, the largest comparative advance being made by those on the Gulf. New-Orleans and Mobile have made large progress, and Baltimore shows large gain. The increase at this port, Philadelphia, and Boston is less marked. In the matter of coffee supply, Brazil occupies very much the position to this country that Cuba does in the sugar supply, over seventy-seven per cent. of the consumption being derived from that country.

The following statement gives the consumption of the country for the past twenty-one years:

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1871	316,609,765	1860	177,111,993
1870	280,911,672	1859	226,610,300
1869	243,441,117	1858	251,255,099
1868	223,200,937	1857	172,565,934
1867	203,506,671	1856	218,225,490
1866	159,918,581	1855	218,378,287
1865	128,146,356	1854	179,481,083
1864	109,086,703	1853	175,687,790
1863	79,719,641	1852	204,991,595
1862	88,989,911	1851	184,225,700
1861	187,045,786		

The following table exhibits the value of coffee imported into the port of New-York for the last sixteen years, and also gives the total for the United States:

Year.	New-York.	United States.
1856	$7,899,949	$21,573,558
1857	8,066,961	22,426,758
1858	6,756,969	18,369,840
1859	9,071,601	25,086,029
1860	8,502,817	21,883,797
1861	7,022,808	15,727,791
1862	10,673,483	14,192,195
1863	7,201,588	10,395,860
1864	11,761,444	16,221,586
1865	8,098,165	10,966,541
1866	14,956,304	20,531,764
1867	13,212,175	20,696,259
1868	16,152,082	25,288,451
1869	15,950,748	24,531,743
1870	12,578,223	24,234,879
1871	14,525,745	30,992,869

Baltimore comes next to New-York in its imports of coffee, the value of the imports in 1871 being $8,759,397. Boston imports for the same period were only $698,729, and Philadelphia $578,400. The Chamber of Commerce, in its last annual report, referring to the coffee trade, says:

> "At our last annual writing we alluded to the fact, based upon the statistics then presented, that though the business of our port in this article was increasing, yet we were by no means enlarging it in a ratio corresponding with the increase that the other ports of the country were making, owing to the exorbitant port charges, &c., levied here, especially during the Quarantine season, during which period the tribute laid upon our commerce, especially with South America and West Indies, is rapidly reaching a prohibitory point. The effect of these prohibitory charges is to divert business that legitimately belongs here to other and more favored ports."

Servant Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As mistress of a succession of faithful "Bridgets," I have often felt impelled to take up my pen in their behalf. I'm told, however, that no matter how eloquently I may present my appeal, I will have but few appreciative listeners, for it has become a settled conclusion that no good can come out of Nazareth.

Many years' experience and a careful comparison of facts has convinced me that the fault lies (as one of your correspondents suggests) in the incapacity of the mistress herself. I do not refer to a lack of domestic knowledge, though there often is a lamentable deficiency there, but rather to the want of tact and administrative ability, the absence of which in the mistress is the frequent cause of the insubordination in many households. Those who may remember the well-organized homes and thoroughly-drilled servants that were common in this City thirty or forty years ago marvel at the change. The cry on all sides is there is none of the old stock left. I dare say not, but there is the makings of just such, I have not the slightest doubt, were the same judicious tact, discrimination, and forbearance shown by our modern mistresses in their training. A good servant is rarely found, nowadays, ready made—a fact our indolent and ease-loving house-keepers may as well take to heart. It has been said repeatedly that all this trouble did not pay, for as soon as one was well taught, and realized her value, she was "off;" but I have found human nature much the same in this generation as in the past, and that the exercise of certain powers brought forth similar results. A household having at its head a clear-sighted, energetic Christian mistress, will command, almost invariably, reliable servants. I have but little sympathy with the complaint of the day, and look with no kindly feeling on any of the remedies or suggestions proposed, which tend toward the breaking up of home-life, thrusting us all, pell-mell, into huge caravansaries, i. e., hotels and boarding-houses, as an easy method of settling the question. It would be wiser by far if some of our uneasy women reformers, prowling around in search of a mission, were to inaugurate a school for the training of mistresses, teaching a judicious knowledge of the moral faculties as applied to the art of governing. Better attempt to compass the evil now than be blindly led on we may not guess whither.

It is no more difficult to command in the kitchen than the nursery. A portion of the same persistent and thoughtful system transferred below would in time bring its just reward. Servants are human beings, with like passions, feelings, and perhaps peculiarities as ourselves, and should be treated accordingly. Injudicious indulgence is no proof of a good mistress.

The oft-reiterated complaint regarding a valuable servant, that after all the care and trouble she will get married, holds good with ones own daughters. As long as selfishness—admitted to be the growing evil of the day—permeates every department and grade of life, and worldly policy usurps the place of the Christian graces, rendering our modern fine ladies in so many instances unfit for the higher and graver responsibilities resting upon them as mistresses of a home; looking on their servants as mere human machines, valuable only for the amount of work accomplished, just so long as this state of things lasts, will servants be thought to be an "unmitigated nuisance."

A. E. P.

TEXAN CATTLE.

Their Care and Profit—Interesting Facts About the Trade—The Column of Accidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

It is often said by our local journalists that "the Texas cattle-trade is dying out," and that "the days of the Texas cattle-trade are over;" but the long-horns cross the Texan border in vast droves, and their owners' pocket-books grow plethoric in consequence, notwithstanding.

It is conceded, however, that this year has failed in the realization of the usual profits from this trade. The well-known severity of last Winter so reduced the cattle which survived, that the Spring grass did no more for them than "start them" in taking on flesh enough to cover their bare ribs and wasted joints, and the Summer grass was so light that by the end of August they were scarcely in better condition than when the Winter began in 1871, and yet it would hardly pay to winter them again, and the consequence was that many lean and inferior cattle have been shipped from Kansas the present season. More power to the muscles and grinders of the restaurant frequenters in Chicago and New-York.

Before giving the numbers of exportations, I will sum up the cost of a steer five years old ready for shipment. There are three grades of salable Texan cattle, viz., two-year olds, three-year olds, and four-year olds. Yearlings exchange hands some, but there is no demand when two-year olds can be had. A two-year-old steer is worth from eleven to fourteen dollars, according to size and condition. It costs on an average about three dollars to winter him, though the contract price is five dollars, and he must be wintered twice, which will carry him into his fifth year, when he takes on flesh most readily, and is considered altogether the most marketable steer offered. The cost in Summer is not reckoned, it being a mere trifle of herders' labor, and it is generally "lumped" with losses by straying, drowning, and other accidents, which amount to about two dollars a head. Here, then, is the cost of a marketable steer taken at two years: First cost, say $12; first Summer and Winter's keep, $5; second Summer and Winter's keep, $5; third Summer's keep, $2—a total of $24 cost. Such a steer is worth about thirty-two dollars on the ground, or delivered at the cattle-pens at the depot, and this leaves a margin of eight dollars profit.

A three-year old is worth from $14 to $20, cost of keeping to the same age, viz., his fifth year, is $7, making total cost from $21 to $27, and worth about the same as the former. A four-year old costs at first from $20 to $26, and they are generally wintered, making the cost of their keep $7 till the time of shipment, or from $27 to $33 total cost. But these are heavy cattle, being one year older, and bring about $43 at the cattle-pens. It will thus be seen that the profit realized per head is not far from $8 on an average; and yet, if the column of accidents swells to such an extent as to take one-third of the herd, which was the case in the last year pretty generally, this profit will be eaten up entirely, and if the dealer comes out "square" he ought to be thankful, but he ain't; on the contrary, he "cusses his luck" and tries again.

The column of "accidents" is the most fruitful source of loss to the dealer, and one main cause for the swelling of this column the past year has been the inadequate shelter from storms. Dealers have trusted to the balmy reputation of the State, but have found to their sorrow the embalming influences of the "norther," as one of the tidal waves rolls over the land. Notwithstanding all the difficulties and losses, however, the Texas cattle-trade of Kansas makes a good showing this year.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad handled, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 21, 4,610 cars of cattle, of which 3,187 came from Wichita. The cars contain generally 18 head, making a total in three months of 82,980 head shipped by this one road.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has, perhaps, shipped as many cattle from Ellsworth as were shipped from Wichita, viz., 57,386 head, and from Solomon 10,026 head, and from Abilene the same number, 10,026 head, making a total from these five points of shipment of 160,418 during the three months or over, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 21, representing a cash income of $5,614,630 to the State, and a net profit of $1,283,344 to the cattle-dealers.

This does not look much like a "dying-out" of the trade, when it is remembered that I have taken the shipments of only five points in the State as a basis of calculation.

There are probably one hundred thousand head more of Texans in the State than went into last Winter, but it will be noticed that the shipping points are fast moving to the west and south of Abilene, and the time is not far distant when the long-horns will be thrust out of the State altogether.

C.

Fourth-Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you lend the aid of your columns to expose the new trap for unwary passengers on the Fourth-avenue Railroad! I mean the "transfer-ticket" system, lately started at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. It has only been put in practice there a short time since, without any notice to the passengers; and if, on change of conductors, the passenger is without a "transfer-ticket," or evidence of having paid his fare, he is compelled to pay again or leave the car. I got on car No. 82, at Eighth-street, last Friday at 7 o'clock P. M.; the car was full and I stood on the front platform; I inquired of the conductor if the car went to the ferry, and, trusting to his affirmative reply, and the board notice on the top of the car, I paid my fare as I had been accustomed to do, without knowing that the transfer-ticket system had come in vogue. On arriving at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, the driver and conductor were replaced by others, and after going half a block the new conductor tapped me on the shoulder, and insisted on having either a transfer-ticket, or a fresh fare, or I must leave the car. I pleaded my ignorance, asked for the Company's notice to passengers of the new system, but he held his ground in a rough manner, and, as I was on my way to a Hunter's Point train, I had no option but to pay him. Will you not warn other passengers on the railroad of the great "Commodore," so that they may avoid, on this line, the transfer-ticket swindle so successfully practiced on the Third-avenue line! Please comment on the subject in the spirit which it deserves.

CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 16, 1872.

Killed at a Wedding—What Came of a Foolish Practice.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Dec. 14.

William Karr, a very worthy young man, eighteen years of age, was accidentally shot, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., about 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Walker, ten miles west of Abbeville, S. C., where a number of invited guests were present on a wedding occasion. In the yard, where a number of young men were standing in a group, Sam Knox, in attempting to take his pistol from his pocket, accidentally discharged one barrel, lodging the contents in Wm. Karr's left breast, from the effects of which he died in half an hour. Dr. Thomas J. Mabry was present at the time, and rendered every possible medical service without avail. This melancholy accident, which cast a gloom over the party, is to be deeply regretted, and should have the effect of deterring others from carrying deadly weapons.

The Harper Tragedy—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, Dec. 14.

The brutal and cold-blooded murder of Adam Harper and his aged sister, at their house, near Midway, Woodford County, a little over one year ago, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. The authors of this atrocious crime made their escape at the time, and, although every effort was made to capture them, and large rewards were offered for their apprehension, they managed to elude the vigilance of the officers. A few days ago, a colored man went to the farm of Mr. John Sheets, living near Westport, Ky., and applied for work, and was employed. While talking to him, Mr. Sheets noticed that he fully answered to the description given of one of the murderers of Mr. and Miss Harper, and at once arrested him and locked him up. Mr. Sheets came to this city yesterday morning, and reported the facts to the Chief of the Police, stating that he would hold the man until he could be identified. A dispatch was sent to Mr. John Harper, at Midway, notifying him of the arrest, and asking that some one be sent to Westport to identify the man. Mr. Sheets returned home last evening. He is convinced that the man he has under arrest is the murderer of Adam Harper and his sister.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

The Reorganization of the Kingdom.

Labors of Parliament—The Ecclesiastical Property Question—The New Government Revenue—The Right of Suffrage—Protecting the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

Parliament has been in session for upward of a week, and its work is well begun. The number of Deputies is larger than usual so early in the session, and the various committees have put their hands to the labors allotted to each. The Ministry have presented the bill, so long expected, upon the ecclesiastical property question; but its discussion is not expected to begin before the end of January. The arm is lifted which is to strike a blow such as Papal Rome has not received for centuries. The project of the Cabinet is not yet printed for public circulation, and we are not yet made acquainted with it in all its details; but its main features are those which have been several times given in this correspondence.

There will be ample time for the project to be examined by the Deputies before the discussion begins; but it is already sufficiently clear that the scheme is to encounter violent opposition, and cannot become a law without radical modifications, if it does not break down the Ministry by an absolute defeat. There are at least three important points upon which antagonism is based—one, that a great part of the wealth, into whatever form it is converted, will fall into the hands of the Pope, for the continued benefit of his friends of the religious confraternities; another, that the legislation proposed gives an immunity to Rome not enjoyed under the ecclesiastical law in its application to the rest of the Kingdom, and that the religious corporations with a foreign foundation are to be exempt from the penalty of confiscation, or rather the proceeds of the sale of the property to be put to the disposal of the Government in whose name exclusive pretensions are made. The plan laid out proposes to leave undisturbed the houses in which reside the solicitors and Generals of Orders, who are to be considered as representatives of such fraternities near the Holy See. The various sorts of monks and nuns whose houses are to be broken up are classified with reference to the annual pensions which they are to receive. These range from six hundred to three hundred francs for those with the ordination of priests, and from three hundred down to one hundred and fifty for laical and mendicant friars. Certain variations from this are made in favor of infirm and aged brothers. Provision is made that portions of the proceeds of sale of property confiscated shall be devoted to instruction and objects of public benevolence. The bill gives the Government authority to convey to the City of Rome any of the religious edifices that may be needed for hospitals or schools. Had many of the monks qualifications for the work of elementary instruction, they might exchange their indolent life of the cloister for one of usefulness as teachers. But the majority of them are no better than children, with little of the special training or discipline requisite to make good school-masters. The number of houses in the City and Province of Rome to be broken up is between 400 and 500; monks and nuns, 3,151.

THE NEW REVENUE.

The gross annual income of the property which it is proposed to take from the control of priests and monks is ascertained by official inquiry to be something more than eight millions of francs. This is not much less than five per cent. upon a capital of forty millions of dollars; or allowing for an undervaluation, most natural for the religious brothers to make, the property upon which a hand is to be put must be worth fifty millions of our money, an estimate which I gave you six months ago, as the probable market worth of the ecclesiastical property in the City and Province of Rome. Some of the newspapers have been occupied giving the public hints and information as to the manner in which a good deal of this wealth has come into the possession of the disciples of the Church. The *Diritto* makes out that the Papal army in Italy of bishops, priests of every degree, and monks and nuns, is not less than 150,000. Such was the accumulation of property in the hands of the Church that, before the application of the law of 1866 and 1867, the Church and the seminaries were retreats of indolence. As far back as the time when Constantine restored to the Church the property taken away from the early Christians, the Bishops came forward and said: "We are the Church, and to us belong its possessions." Afterward, an imperial decree established heresy as a cause for disinheritance, and from that time heretics and Jews were persecuted and their property confiscated. The journal goes on to say: "The priests besieged the dying bed; councils ordered the curates to put it into the ear of the moribund proprietor, not to forget the Church, and established that no error of form should render gifts invalid. To give to the Church was the most excellent of expiations, and a substitute for repentance. All sorts of crimes, whether of Princes or of humble subjects, were discounted for good interest—money paid to the establishment. Much was gained by the sale of relics and indulgences. It was this that scandalized Martin Luther, and was one of the causes of the Germanic schism.

"When in the chest the money rings,
The soul quick up to heaven springs."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

I did not believe ten days ago, when reports were flying about, that it was the intention of the Government to prohibit the meeting at the Colosseum, that the authority would resolve upon such a step. The meeting had been notified for more than two months, and all the arrangements for holding it had been allowed to go on without any hint from the Minister that it would be stopped by a formal injunction. At the last moment the order was given, and it is now beginning to be seen by the friends of the Government that this act, quite as much of timid policy as of prudence, is most likely to promote the cause upon which it was the wish to put a check. The agitation for an extension of the franchise we do not believe is called for in the present state of the country. Consolidation of liberties already gained, and not new and hurried political transitions is what is demanded by actual circumstances. While politicians are brawling for popular rights, the more serious friends of the country are asking what are present duties and needs. At the same time, the movement for an extension of suffrage cannot be stopped by those who hold power under the existing system of limited franchise. The Constitution guarantees freedom of discussion, and the Republican Party is too respectable for numbers, and earnest of purpose to be hindered in its action within the limits of legal right.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CAPITAL.

The garrison of Rome has been augmented, and for several days the troops, both of the regular army and of the National Guard, have been under arms. The organs of the Government have labored to give the impression that the country is menaced with a revolution. Exaggerated reports have, no doubt, reached you of a plot discovered for killing the King and royal Princes, and of bombs and other instruments discovered with which the treason was to be executed. A number of arrests have, indeed, been made of leaders, who are held in prison to answer to the grave allegation of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. We are far from being inclined to take an optimist view of this movement, and the designs of its managers; but until the purposes alleged are proved, it will be charitable and safe to hold that the commission of crime, by exciting to a sanguinary result, has not been thought of by the promoters of the meeting. Such a plan or attempt would be little less than an act of insanity, and unless the leaders of the advanced party have lost their heads, we cannot believe that for a moment such a purpose would be entertained in their counsels. It would be the very mode to bring on reaction, realize the aspirations of the clerical party, and destroy the hope of that temperate progress which is secured under the present liberal system. Meanwhile, we shall wait with interest to see what revelations are made when those under arrest are examined, and their cause must be condemned or approved according to the evidence. For the rest, there is nothing in the aspect of Rome that indicates apprehensions on the part of any one of a disturbance of public order. The only demonstrations that have been witnessed are those made by the Government—in importance far beyond the demands of any existing exigency. The Minister will at least gain credit in the world for being a good sentinel on these order limits of the European revolution. The continued moist weather of the Autumn has taken off the varnish from the dreams of enjoyment of the foreigners first arrived. But, looking forward to some weeks of fine weather of St. Martin's Summer, not yet begun—a compensation for a tiresome month of cloud and wet—December is apt to be a pleasant month in Rome.

ANGELICO.

THE ERIE SHAME.

Gould's Millions Received by the Railway Officials Yesterday.

Remarkable Agitation Among the Speculators of Wall-Street—Effect of the Proceeding Upon the General Money Market.

Mr. Gould arrived at the offices of S. L. M. Barlow yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, with a large box containing the securities which he had agreed to give to the Erie Railroad on condition that their claim against him should be abandoned. Mr. Barlow, Mr. Watson, Mr. Travers, Mr. Duncan, and several other directors of the road were present, and assisted in the examination of the securities, which were pronounced to be all right so far as the examination had progressed. The most scrupulous reticence was manifested by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow in regard to the nature of the securities contained in the box which Mr. Gould tendered to the Company—the reason for this reticence probably being that he proposes to hold them for a rise. Should the Erie Company receive the surplus accruing by the advance in price, if reports are correct, a considerable additional sum will be realized. Mr. Gould remained at the offices of S. L. M. Barlow until 2 o'clock, and again called at about 4 o'clock. The parties met at Mr. Gould's in the evening to consummate the transfer of securities, which was satisfactorily arranged, so far as could be learned. It will take some days to complete the transfer of the deeds of real estate, as the lots are in different States, and indispensable formalities will have to be complied with.

The general feeling on the street, yesterday, was that Gould had acted very shrewdly in giving up the money in such a manner, as by the rise in Erie he will reimburse himself, and thus occupy the same position as before, with the exception that while Erie was antagonistic to him heretofore, now it will be subject to his control. There was much discussion as to the method by which he has succeeded in obtaining possession of the roads forming the great chain to the Pacific, thus gaining a victory over Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Gould, in speaking of the combination and of its effect upon Vanderbilt's interest, said: "It will make their New-York Central a good side track for the great through line." Erie stock advanced rapidly in London and in this City upon receipt of the news and its confirmation. There were immense dealings in the New-York Stock Exchange, yesterday, and intense excitement, the price of the stock advancing four per cent. over the previous day. This made other stocks weak, and the stringency in money, which was very marked, as high as one-fourth per cent. per day being paid for its use, still further weakened the market. By the terms of the contract which Gould has made, the Grand Opera-house will be given up to the Company, Mrs. Fisk losing her interest or settling personally with Gould.

The Gould-Erie Compromise.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

* * * * Today's disclosures establish the fact of the settlement, although at a reduced sum of money, and give us the further information that the President and Board of Directors of the Erie Railway have had the proposition under advisement for a day or two, and that its acceptance was unanimous and glad.

The newspapers of the morning pretty generally assert that this is the most stupendous stock operation of the time, and, so far, we certainly see no reason to doubt it. During the life of James Fisk, who was aptly stated to "supplement Sardanapalus with Robert Macaire," it was freely asserted by those who were in the inner ring of Erie affairs that Fisk's was merely the executive hand, while Gould's was the creative head; and since the Vice-President's death Gould's unvarying success has certainly tended to confirm the statement. Further, it is pretty clear from recent events that the Gould-Fisk combination must have been one of remarkable powers of coolness and "cheek," for in that quality which Fisk undoubtedly possessed in an enormous degree, his partner has been found to be by no means deficient. It is known that Gould made an enormous fortune, aided by Sickles, out of his own displacement as President, and it is pretty clear now that this restitution of yesterday will be a further means of enriching himself. Gould knows very well that with every apparent defeat of himself Erie stock will rise; that the less he has ostensibly to do with the road, the greater public favor will the road command; and, knowing this, he has had it in his power by two sensational strokes to enrich himself to the extent of millions by an ostensible self-abasement and defeat.

No one doubts that Jay Gould would not hesitate at an open and shameless avowal of dishonor if he could make money by it, and, in that view of the case, he has certainly made a triumphant stroke in his nominal surrender of yesterday, by which he clears up all claims of the corporation against him, while still protesting his good faith in the transactions out of which those claims arose. With a coolness worthy of the voucher thieves of New-York, he declares that "one account-book has been mislaid," and that this is a serious embarrassment to him, because by its means he could easily have accounted for all discrepancies. "But," adds this simple gentleman, who wears his heart upon his sleeve and his debtor and creditor account emblazoned on his shirt-front, "I prefer to meet [the Directors] in a spirit that shall leave no question as to my motives or intentions." We are happy to be able to assure Mr. Gould that no man of common sense mistakes his motives or doubts his intentions. He was arraigned upon a criminal charge, and he has compromised it in such a way as will leave him clear of nine millions of debt and the State's Prison, without—or we much mistake Mr. Gould's "intentions"—the actual loss of a dollar. Erie went up yesterday four per cent., and as Mr. Gould ingenuously confesses that he has secured 200,000 shares of Erie in anticipation of his *coup*, he made $800,000 in an hour or two, to begin with. How much he will make today and to-morrow, it is difficult to say, for experience of Mr. Gould's admirable foresight leaves us with the conviction that whether the stock goes up or down, or stands where it is, he will certainly contrive to profit by it.

But how about the other parties to the bargain? It will be remembered that they entered upon control of the Erie Railroad in a fit of virtuous reform, and aided by a whirlwind of popular sympathy. The death of Fisk opened the path to them, and (as events have since shown) Gould was a willing helper of his own dethronement. A new President was elected, changes in the direction of reform were made, and shouts of triumph sounded along the line. None but honest and capable men were thenceforth to be put in control, and the new directory publicly congratulated the share-holders upon their deliverance from the officers who had plundered the road and destroyed the faith of the world not only in its value as a speculative security, but almost in the value of American honor. The price of shares increased, and public confidence, unerringly marked by the stock indicator, gradually settled upon the men who had taken control of the road. The first thing which shook this lulled feeling of security was the announcement that large sums of money had been drawn from the road since the change of directorate, under various pleas. Mr. McHenry alone, the English speculator who controls a vast interest in the Atlantic and Great Western, drew upward of a million of dollars from the Erie for different kinds of services, while the fees paid to counsel and other officers for special efforts, were enormous. Compared with the amounts which Fisk and Gould appropriated, however, these sums were small, and public investigation as to their proper payment died out. It was not until the indictment and arrest of Gould, some three weeks ago, that the stock market and the public again turned an absorbing attention to the affairs of Erie. The indictment charged him explicitly with fraud, and embezzlement, and Mr. Watson, the President of the Erie, distinctly declared that the charges would be pushed and Gould pressed to condign punishment. All the Directors declared that they "meant business," and the public at last congratulated themselves that the man who had allied Erie to Tammany, and dragged its credit in the dust, was at last to be made to feel that he was not above the law.

Now, what a lame and impotent conclusion have the Directors reached. According to their own statement, and leaving aside the question of felony, which they are undoubtedly guilty of compounding, Gould owed them over nine millions, and they have, at their own valuation, taken six millions in settlement. Not only this, but they have transferred to him 200,000 shares of the road at the lowest market rates, or, in other words, have deprived the shareholders of their profits of that number of shares by their inevitable market appreciation, and put into Gould's hands the means of getting his six millions back, and probably more. Not only this, but they have guaranteed Gould a voice in the management of the road—in his own words, to "consult him on all matters of importance pertaining to the road!" What do the public and stockholders of Erie think of this shameless dicker with a man whom the directors were suing for fraud and embezzlement? What must its effect be upon the road itself? It is quite clear that the new directors are no match for Gould out of the Board, and equally clear that they will be outwitted by him, whenever he chooses, in the Board. And so once again Erie reverts to its old unfortunate position of a shuttlecock between the battledores of bulls and bears, and passes measurably under the influence, by the express invitation of "reform" directors, of the very man who rendered it well-nigh bankrupt, and entirely disreputable.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 20, 1872.

In the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, elected President *pro tem.*

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, asked to take up his resolution for a special committee of five Senators to investigate alleged irregularities in the Arkansas election, but Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, objected.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDY.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, presented the petition of the New-York and West India Steam-ship Company, asking an annual subsidy of $100,000. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the Kansas National Bank to change its name to the First National Bank of Topeka. Passed.

Mr. Cole, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill appropriating $18,790 for the expenses of the Texas Frontier Commission. Passed.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill to authorize the First National Bank of Newland, Georgia, to change its name to the National Bank of Commerce and location to Atlanta. Passed.

Mr. Casserly, of California, from the Committee on Printing, reported a concurrent resolution to print 8,000 copies of the eulogies on the late Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. Passed.

THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all reports and information in his possession touching the subject of the act to reimburse the Territory of Washington for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1856.

ARKANSAS AGAIN.

Mr. Rice moved, as an amendment, his resolution providing for the appointment of a special Commission to investigate the Arkansas elections.

Mr. Rice said he moved this amendment to get the subject before the Senate. He understood that the method proposed by him was a proper one to get at the facts. He then proceeded to detail allegations of fraud against Republican officials in the Senate, charging that the returns were falsified to defraud conservative candidates of their election. He stated that the Conservatives of the State were not willing to surrender their rights, but they proposed to resort to no unlawful measures. The Government of the State had called on the General Government for troops, and large parties of cavalry and artillery had been sent into the State. He sent to the desk to be read an order of the Governor calling out the State militia, which, he said, was to prevent the installation of the Conservative candidates who were legally elected. He said that if it was proved that the Conservative candidates were elected, there would certainly be made an effort to put them in possession of their offices. He believed the appointment of the Committee he asked for would be of general benefit.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, said if the Senate saw fit to appoint this Committee he did not know that he should object. In reference to the allegations of fraud made by his colleague, he would merely say that he believed his means of information were as good as his colleague's, and he was satisfied that the statements were not correct. If there had been any fraud, the laws of the State provided ample remedies. In reference to throwing out votes, the only case that he had heard of was that of the clerk of the County of Jefferson, who had thrown out 450 Republican votes. This clerk belonged to Rice's party. As to the order for the calling out of troops, it was simply an order to the troops to hold themselves in readiness, and it was the duty of the Governor to take measures to preserve the peace, because adherents of his colleague's party had been called to meet at Little Rock, armed, for the purpose of putting in their candidate by force.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, would not vote for this proposition as an amendment to a matter to which it was entirely foreign, but he thought that the subject was a very proper inquiry. There were two sets of electors claiming the right to cast the vote of that State, and it was proper that the Senate should ascertain which of them had the right to cast the vote of the State. He would, therefore, favor referring the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and if the Committee saw proper it could authorize a subcommittee to undertake the investigation.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Pending further discussion, Mr. Windom of Minnesota, called for the regular order, the Indian Appropriation bill. He then moved to lay the Indian Appropriation bill on the table, which being agreed to, he said that the Committee on Appropriations had considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill and approved of it. He therefore moved to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the bill, his purpose being to bring it before the Senate for immediate action.

Mr. Edmunds had no objection to the bill being considered by unanimous consent, but he raised a point of order that the motion made by Mr. Windom must lie over for one day.

After some discussion the Chair submitted the question to the Senate, and it was decided that the motion could not be made, by yeas 23, nays 22.

Mr. Windom then said that although the bill could not now become a law, still it would be a source of comfort to poor people who were interested in it to know that it would be passed as soon as the Senators came back from their holiday festivities. He now asked unanimous consent to have the bill considered today, and he now reported it from the Committee. The bill was then taken up.

Mr. Edmunds declared that he should not consent to vote a lump appropriation for a district board of public works. He insisted that there should be an investigation as to whether they had expended moneys with propriety.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, alluded to the distress prevailing among the working men of the District—the employes of the Board—by reason of their not receiving their pay. The Board had been unable to negotiate the balance of the loan authorized because of the Boston fire, and hence were without funds to pay their employes. Some people, his colleague (Mr. Edmunds) for instance, may have felt themselves treated a little roughly, but he believed in the main that the Board had acted with fairness and justice and according to law.

Mr. Edmunds moved an amendment that the Secretary of the Interior shall reimburse the Board of Public Works such reasonable expenditures only as incurred in making improvements in front of the Government property. He said that if the Board had paid higher prices than they should, and if they acted unlawfully, it should not be contended that the Government should pay them for it.

Messrs. Morrill and Sherman thought the amendment was unreasonable. How could the Secretary of the Interior have time to go into such an investigation as this after the discussion of a similar nature to that in the House on the same subject? The amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 nays to 16 yeas.

Mr. Edmunds then moved an amendment that the amount appropriated shall be paid on the approval of the prices named by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. Adopted—yeas 22, nays 21.

Mr. Logan said the Government property was assessed at its actual cost, which was not fair, for private property neither in this nor any other city was ever assessed at its actual cost or valuation.

The bill was then passed, and now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

The Senate then, after an executive session, adjourned until Monday, Jan. 6, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various bills were introduced, and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Lowe, of Kansas—To extend the time for making entries on the Osage lands, in Kansas.

By Mr. Shanks, of Indiana—To secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs in the several Territories.

By Mr. Porter, of Virginia, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by providing for the election of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, directly by the people.

ADJOURNED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

After ineffectual efforts to get various bills acted upon by unanimous consent, there was a call of the House, which showed that there were only 108 members present, being thirteen less than a quorum.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, made an effort to have a recess, in order that the Deficiency bill might be signed before the adjournment, but Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois objected, and further time was consumed in a vote by yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn. Finally the struggle to keep the House in session was abandoned, and the House, at 2½, adjourned till the 6th of January.

UTILIZATION OF SALT WATER.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen Considering the Question—Additional Suggestions on the Subject.

The second meeting of the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to consider the practicability of utilizing salt water for extinguishing fires in the City, and for sanitary purposes, was held yesterday.

Alderman Conover announced the receipt of several additional communications on the subject. Among them was one from Thomas Miller, engineer, in reply to the objection to his plan, submitted at the previous meeting, that the water in the towers would freeze.

Commodore Levy wrote, reiterating the suggestions he made at the previous meeting, that the scheme is practicable by the formation of a company, and that the introduction of salt water for the purposes specified would effect an immense saving to the City.

John Y. Culyer, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Parks, recommends the erection of a large reservoir on high ground in the upper end of the island, from which would run a main, generally in a centre line, down to the lower end of the City, from which would branch off at proper intervals sub-mains, extending to the right or left.

Albert F. Johnson submitted a plan. He would have force-pumps, drawing from any known fountain-head, with two steam-engines, with power to elevate the water at least 200 feet. He suggests one general main, with a series of branches, divided into sections of about a mile at either side of the central main, to operate independently of or in combination with each other, by opening one valve or closing another; or the direction of the water can be changed by the same means. He would have force-pumps at each section to force the water through the branch mains in each section. The main engines are intended to give the water elevation and the necessary flow.

After receiving a plan explanatory of Holly's system of water supply and fire protection, the Committee adjourned.

THE CLOTHIERS.

Winter Suits, Dress-Suits, Business-Suits, and Overcoats—Suits in all Styles and all Colors—Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, and Other Conveniences.

A. Raymond & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, display a fine stock of clothing, hosiery, and furnishing goods. In their large and commodious store everything that a man can wear, except hats and boots, may be found in abundance, ready-made and to order. A seasonable style of cape overcoat—an excellent article of wear in this changeable weather—is one of the features of their stock; and their fine chinchilla and beaver goods, of thoroughly good quality and make, are especially deserving of attention. In boys' suits they have a wide variety, from the pretty little costume intended for the youngster of three years, to the plainer and heavier suits, fitted to stand the knocking about which the exuberant youth of fourteen generally gives his wearing apparel. These suits are in various styles, some fitted for best wear, well made, and neatly fitting; others of more substantial material for ordinary use. In their custom department, upstairs, a fine selection of piece goods is presented, as good in quality and appearance as any in the market. In addition to their stock of clothing, which is, of course, the main feature of their business, they have a choice line of gents' furnishing goods and hosiery, of domestic make and imported. Their scarfs are noticeably excellent in pattern and make, and the linen goods in finish and durability. All goods are sold strictly at one price, and this the lowest compatible with a living profit.

FREEMAN & BURR.

The firm of Freeman & Burr, No. 138 Fulton-street, were the originators of a system of self-measurement, which has now been used for five years, and with constantly increasing favor. In a small circular which they send out, the directions for taking the various measurements are given with such simplicity and completeness that a mistake is next to impossible. Outline designs for each garment are printed, and the directions, with specimens of cloth, accompany this. This excellent system enables persons living at a distance from the City to order their clothing of this establishment without the necessity of calling, and with perfect certainty of a good fit. The more this system becomes known, the more extensively it is availed of by country customers, who recognize the advantage of getting City-made goods to order, without leaving the place they may happen to reside in. Every day large packages of goods, made on orders of this character received by mail, may be seen awaiting shipment in their store. Their sales from this class of orders this season have reached nearly $100,000, and such is the satisfaction given that scarcely a day passes without the arrival of letters from distant customers, expressing satisfaction at the way their orders have been executed. The stock kept in the store is a very full one, and every intending purchaser is furnished with a very neatly-printed price-list, which enables him to ascertain at a glance the cost of any article which may strike his fancy. Suits, both business and dress, in all the newest colorings and mixtures, are constantly kept on hand, or, when preferred, can be made to measure at short notice. Boys' and youths' clothing has always been a specialty with them. They also keep an ample supply of gentlemen's furnishing goods and under-wear, including gloves, jewelry, &c. Their samples of goods, price-list, and fashion-plate, with accompanying explanations, are given on application.

I. SMITH, SON & CO.

I. Smith, Son & Co., of No. 405 Broadway, can scarcely be called clothiers. Their business consists in providing the medium, in the shape of umbrellas, by which the clothing of the people is protected. At this season, when the skies are in their most variable mood, and the downfall of sleet, snow, or a Niagara of rain surprises the pedestrian, and drenches him or her before the shelter of the street-car can be obtained, the value of the articles furnished at this store is especially appreciated. The firm deals solely in umbrellas, both as protectives against sun and rain, and in both kinds their stock is probably the largest and most varied in the City. Neat silk umbrellas, thoroughly water-proof, light, and compact, may be obtained from them at all prices, according to quality and finish. Some of the umbrellas exhibited are fine specimens of workmanship, especially those intended for ladies' use. These, with elaborately-carved ivory handles, and silver or gold plates for the monogram of the wearer, are displayed in great variety. When extended, they are as efficient protectors as the voluminous instrument wherewith Mrs. S. Gamp assisted her uncertain steps; and, when closed, are as light and neat as a gentleman's walking-cane. They may be carried at the waist-belt, as is now the fashion, with no more inconvenience to the wearer than the side-satchel. For gentlemen there are other umbrellas, of stouter frame and make, but equally elegant in style and finish. This firm are the sole patentees of the well-known "guanaco" umbrellas, and furnish them of all sizes, and in all styles.

BROKAW BROTHERS.

Brokaw Brothers, Fourth-avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, are now offering their large stock of Winter clothing at rates as low as the ordinary wholesale prices. They have an extensive store, running the whole length of the block between Fourth-avenue and Lafayette-place, and every part of it is filled with an excellent class of goods. Their ready-made clothing is finished with as much care, and is in all respects as good as the custom-made garments in other stores in their locality; while the prices at which it is sold are so low that it seems a mere waste of money to buy elsewhere. They have some of the best cutters and makers for this department to be found anywhere; and an inspection of the goods made by them, is sufficient to convince any one that, in buying at Brokaw Brothers, the full worth of the purchase-money is obtained. They keep an excellent line of gents' furnishing goods, umbrellas, satchels, bags, &c., and in dealing at their store customers may rely on being treated fairly, and waited on with promptness and evident desire to please. People living in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute could not buy at any establishment which has more recommendations to their favor than this one.

WOOD & WARING.

The firm of Wood & Waring have two stores, No. 98 Bowery and No. 380 Grand-street. In both of these they keep an extensive stock, from which any one can select the article he stands most in need of, and get it at a moderate price. They have a large assortment of overcoats, ranging from $15 up, in Melton and Kersey cloth, and in the popular drab, olive, and brown colors. Boys' clothing, business suits, black cloth suits, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, may be obtained in this establishment in the newest styles, and best cut and finish. For the rough work of artisans and mechanics, they keep an assortment of most substantially made clothing, warranted to bear any degree of hard wear; and in other departments an equally extensive line of dress coats and suits, all at the lowest possible prices.

C. N. WARD.

C. N. Ward's extensive establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, is well known for the large stock and fine quality of the goods displayed in it. For the holiday season, Mr. Ward has imported from Paris a choice selection of scarf-rings, pins, and sleeve-buttons, in the latest styles. The stock of clothing and linen goods exhibited by him is noticeable for its elegant make and moderate price, and the store is in every respect an excellent one to deal at. Buyers may confidently be recommended to make their purchases here, in the certainty of finding exactly what they want. At no store in the City can goods of such fine finish be obtained at prices so moderate.

ABBATT, MOORE & CO.

Abbatt, Moore & Co., No. 52 East Tenth-street, have manufactured an unusually large and varied stock of clothing for youths, boys, and children. They also have a large and well-selected stock of entirely new goods, from which they are prepared to make to order for gentlemen and boys. As an adjunct to their clothing business, they have a full assortment of shirts and furnishing goods, of good make and finish, and at moderate prices. Overcoats and all kinds of Winter clothing, durable in quality and neat in make, are exhibited by them.

J. M. VARIAN & SON.

J. M. Varian & Son, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, show a most complete stock of Winter clothing, of substantial make and good quality. Their prices are low, and the assortment of goods so various as to meet the wants and tastes of all classes. In business suits, overcoats, cassimere, and black doeskin pants, black cloth coats and vests, and boys' clothing, they have a stock which will bear comparison with any in the City.

W. L. CONKLIN & SONS.

W. L. Conklin & Sons, No. 18 Fourth-avenue, have a good stock of Fall suits and overcoats, for men and boys, in various styles; among them sack and frock overcoats, single and double-breasted; King William cape and talma. Of dress and business suits they have a large assortment, and pay particular attention to custom-work.

WADE & CUMMING.

Wade & Cumming, No. 261 Eighth-avenue, keep an excellent stock of clothing, of their own manufacture. Overcoats, in great variety, for men and boys, and in all the colors now in vogue, and Winter suits, of substantial material and elegant make, may be obtained at their establishment, at moderate prices.

G. M. TRACY.

G. M. Tracy, No. 95 William-street, exhibits a large assortment of gents' furnishing goods, and Winter clothing for men and boys. Foreign and domestic manufactures, in the line of clothing, may be obtained at this store in wide variety.

FURRIERS.

A Splendid Display at C. G. Gunther's Establishment—The Whole Tribe of Fur-Bearing Animals Compelled to Contribute to the Fashionable World.

In the time of our grandfathers, the fur-bearing animals contributed but little to personal adornment. The costly sable lined the imperial robe, the beaver gave his skin for the bell-crowned hat, and the boa, muff, and cape for our grandmothers all came from the same animal. Now, however, the woods, plains, mountains, streams, and seas are scoured for peltries; and the completeness with which this is done may be appreciated by a visit to the great fur-store of C. G. Gunther's Sons, at No. 502 Broadway. The stock displayed by this establishment is amazing in its extent and value. For the holidays, they have a choice assortment of "fancy furs" of great beauty and durable quality. These comprise the fisher-skin, the sable-tail, black fox, silver fox, blue and white fox, black lynx, black marten, chinchilla, and the long-haired black monkey. These, and others which they show, are of exceptional beauty. In the dark kinds there is richness and depth of color, either natural or artificial, and a silvery fineness in the lighter sorts, such as distinguishes them from inferior furs. To the touch they are soft and smooth as velvet. A large assortment of seal-skin cloaks, sacques, and jackets are shown. The rich color and closeness of the fur of these articles shows them to be among the finest known in the market, and though the goods in this establishment are extremely valuable, the prices at which they are sold are the lowest possible for the quality of the articles. C. G. Gunther's Sons pride themselves on the good name of the house, and every article sold by them is sold exactly at its fair price. If it be a high or a low one, the purchaser may be certain that not a dollar is asked above the value of the article. There is one price to all, and that a fair one. The firm do all their business, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, and any one intending to make purchases in their line, may find there an extensive and varied assortment to select from.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO.

C. G. Gunther & Co., of Union-square, have opened their establishment, and will continue to do so up to the 1st of January, till 9 o'clock every evening. They have on display an endless variety of furs, of every description, and marked at the lowest possible prices. The mink, the Russian sable, and Alaska sable, the fisher, the beaver, the marten, the sea-otter, the fox, the lynx, the monkey, and the seal, have all contributed their coats for the manufacture of the muffs, sacques, and other articles intended for ladies' wear, sold in this establishment. Some costly sets, but which looked worth even more than their price, were shown. No lady could fail to find the article she desired among the large assortment of Gunther & Co. Every garment which had ever been made of fur seemed to find a place in their stock, and the prices are invariable. There is no variation for one customer over another; all are treated on precisely equal terms; and whatever qualities are claimed for an article the purchaser may rest sure that it possesses them. Robes of wolf and bear skin, handsomely finished, warm and comfortable, were exhibited in great variety. Sacques, plain and trimmed; caps, muffs, wristlets, (very convenient little things this season,) gloves and gauntlets, collars, capes, &c., may be obtained here in all varieties of furs. Children's sets were a special feature, and many of these were as pretty and neat as manufacturing skill and taste could make them. The large increase of business during the holiday season compels the firm to keep their establishment open during the evening for the convenience of customers; and the well-established reputation of the house as dealers in the best class of goods brings to it an ever-increasing circle of custom. No purchaser leaves this store but with the conviction that for every dollar spent the full value has been returned.

F. BOOSS.

F. Booss, No. 449 Broadway, has opened his retail department, and will offer for the next sixty days ladies and gentlemen's furs, of his own manufacture, and in all varieties. The celebrated patent Legant muff, of which he is the sole manufacturer, is now being largely sold by him, as it is at once a cheap, comfortable and elegant article of wear. He keeps a large stock of goods, and sells at moderate prices.

KNOX.

Everybody knows Knox as the hatter, not so many as Knox, the furrier; nevertheless, he deals in an excellent class of furs, and displays a large stock of them at low prices. Fancy furs and fashionable hats may be obtained, in great variety, at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

I. BINNS.

Mink, sable, and Alaska furs, warranted at half prices, are sold by I. Binns, No. 647 Broadway. Great bargains in these articles may be made at this store; and purchasers will also find there a large stock of millinery goods, at equally reasonable prices.

W. J. BURKE.

W. J. Burke, No. 210 Broadway, offers a choice stock of furs, of various sorts and kinds, at manufacturers' prices. His assortment is a good one, and customers will find it an excellent one to select from.

The Second-Avenue Railroad Franchise—Interesting Argument on Behalf of the City.

Yesterday's session of the Commissioners who were appointed to estimate the value of the franchise granted last Winter to the Second-avenue Railroad Company, was occupied in listening to the arguments and summing up of counsel. Mr. Richard O'Gorman, on behalf of the City, said: The bill under which this Commission acts is the inauguration of a new system of dealing with the franchises of City railroads. Heretofore it has been held that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty were the owners in fee of the streets; but the Courts have now decided that the Legislature holds the fee in trust for the whole people of the State. Lately the Legislature has begun to express its desire, when the streets of the City of New-York are to be appropriated, that there shall be paid to the City a sum of money, the amount to be ascertained by Commissioners appointed in the ordinary manner. There can be no doubt, as a matter of law, that the Legislature has the right to make such a provision; and the only question to be determined by the Commissioners is: What is the advantage gained by the Second-avenue Railroad Company through the franchise granted to it by this act? not the direct advantage, but the advantage that necessarily or probably will be derived by it from this new use of the public streets. It is in evidence that there are often more passengers on the Third-avenue line than that Company can carry, and in order to deal with the overplus there, the Second-avenue Company have sought to touch Broadway in two places—at Worth-street and Astor-place. What now is this extension worth to this company? In 1871 its receipts were $565,954 and its operating expenses $428,550, making its net earnings $137,404. Gentlemen on the other side claim that there should be charged against these net earnings the interest on the whole bonded debt; but that debt is a sham, a delusion, and never had any foundation in actual cost. The actual cost of the road was only $441,000; charge interest upon that, if you will. The Second-avenue road is eight miles long; the extension provided for in this franchise is four miles. Take, now, the cost of constructing the additional four miles, $150,000, and their net earnings, based on those of the present road, would be $60,000. From this comes the interest on $441,000, and you have $42,000 as the net earnings of the new extension, as the annual value of the franchise, making allowance for everything. Mr. O'Gorman thought that a fair division of this sum should be made between the City and the railroad company, and that the latter should pay to the former for the franchise the sum of $21,000 annually.

Mr. Dexter R. Hawkins addressed the Commission, on behalf of the City, after which the Commission adjourned until today.

Official Vote for Congressmen in Louisiana.

The following is the vote of Louisiana for members of the Forty-third Congress, as ascertained and declared by the Longstreet Returning Board:

State at large	P. B. S. Pinchback, Rep.	68,947
	G. A. Sheridan, Dem.	58,700
	Pinchback's majority	10,247
1st District	J. H. Sypher, Rep.	12,299
	E. Lawrence, Dem.	12,225
	Sypher's majority	74
2d District	L. A. Sheldon, Rep.	17,068
	R. L. Gibson, Dem.	15,453
	Sheldon's majority	1,615
3d District	C. B. Darrell, Rep.	14,396
	J. B. Price, Dem.	7,724
	Darrell's majority	6,672
4th District	S. Peters, Rep.	13,787
	E. C. Davidson, Dem.	7,752
	Peters' majority	6,035
5th District	Frank Morey, Rep.	14,060
	G. W. McCraine, Dem.	8,497
	Morey's majority	5,563

GEORGIA.

The United States Senatorship—Public Schools—Street Railways.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1872.

Now that the elections are over—State, national and municipal—the uppermost topic here, in political circles, is the election of a United States Senator. Mr. Hill's term expires with the present Congress, and it is to supply his place that an election is to be had in January next. Mr. Hill, although elected in 1868 by a fusion of Democratic and Republican votes, as against the regular Republican nominee, will not, it is well understood here, be a candidate for re-election. He was a Grant man in the late Presidential election, and that kills him with the present party in power in Georgia.

Gen. John B. Gordon is probably the coming man. Intellectually, he is, perhaps, the weakest of the half-dozen aspirants. But he has a brilliant record as a Confederate soldier. He opposed reconstruction. He has been conspicuously hostile to each and all the measures of the Republican Party. He is, therefore, popular with the reactionary Democracy; and that party, in virtue of the fraudulent election of October last, has a two-thirds majority in both Houses. The friends of Gordon claim that he was overlooked in making the Gubernatorial nomination, and that his election to the United States Senate would be but a fitting recognition of his claims upon the party. The opinion therefore prevails that he will be Mr. Hill's successor.

Among the other aspirants named are Benjamin H. Hill, Alexander H. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, Gen. Henry L. Benning, and Julian Hortridge. Neither Hill nor Stephens nor Johnson, as the current now runs, stands the ghost of a chance. Benning, like Gordon, has a brilliant war record; but, unlike Gordon, he was a politician and a public man of some note before the war, and has many political sins to account for. Among these are certain decisions made by him while Judge of the Superior Court, in the case of the old St. Mary's Bank, of Columbus, wherein his father-in-law, Col. Seaborn Jones, was largely interested. I hold Judge Benning guiltless of any perversion of his judicial position in this matter, learning the facts, as I do, from disinterested parties. But such is not the opinion of the masses; and these old charges are being used very effectually, in a quiet way, against him. As to Hortridge, he is a young man, and possesses less real talent than Norwood, the present Democratic Senator. Moreover, he and Norwood are both from the same district, (Savannah,) and it is not probable that both Senators will be selected from the same town. Since the removal of the capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta, in 1868, sectional feeling has run high in Georgia. The Governor (Smith) is from the south-west; the present Senator (Norwood) is from the south-east; two of the Judges of the Supreme Court are from the southern portion of the State. Mr. Hill's successor will, in all probability, come from the northern or middle portion of the State; and this circumstance is decidedly in Gordon's favor, as he lives in Atlanta.

The subject of public schools, outside the cities, receives little or no attention. The State school system, under the existing administration, is a conspicuous failure. The schools have been discontinued, except, perhaps, in one or two districts, while the teachers cannot be paid even for what time they have served. In Atlanta, the public schools are supported by a municipal tax, and are wholly independent of the State School law. There are now in operation seven regularly-graded grammar schools, five white and two colored, besides a regular high school each for boys and girls. The number of pupils in attendance is nearly three thousand. These schools, though organized not quite twelve months ago, are the pride and boast of Atlanta. They are said to be superior in their organization and management to those of Savannah or Columbus. Their annual cost is about eighty thousand dollars.

Street railways now permeate all the main thoroughfares of the city, and the stock in them commands a high premium. All the lines, contrary to expectation some eighteen months ago, are making money. This has stimulated the organization of a second company, under an old and almost forgotten charter, granted, I think, in 1865. Injunctions have been filed by the present monopoly, and litigation is to follow, of course. The city continues to improve, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Central property is always of ready sale at rising prices; and, although the local rate on money is from two to three per cent. per month, more costly buildings have been erected here within the last twelve months than any year previous. Nobody seems to be able to give a valid reason for this rapid and continued growth of the great inland city of the South; but Atlanta keeps growing, and month by month business increases. Within the last twelve months, two of the strongest wholesale firms of Charleston, S. C., have moved to Atlanta; and what is more encouraging still, all the wholesale dealers and jobbers are growing rich. There is perhaps more business done here in proportion to the capital invested than in any other point south of the Ohio. Everybody complains of the scarcity of money, of "hard times," and predictions of a grand collapse are not unfrequent; yet every man who can spare from five hundred to five thousand dollars manifests his confidence in the ultimate future of Atlanta by investing in a building-lot, and by spending all his surplus means in improving and building upon it. L. S.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

Services in the Various Churches—Eloquent Addresses and Fervent Prayers.

Notwithstanding the condition of the streets, yesterday, and the threatening weather, the members of the Protestant Episcopal churches throughout the City were in prompt attendance at their respective edifices of Divine worship. Prominent among the churches that paid particular attention to services, yesterday, were Trinity and Grace Churches. Quite large proportions of the congregations of these churches were represented.

The following is the order of service that was observed during the day in all of the churches:

First, a reading of the following sentences from Scripture:

"God will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth."—1 Tim., ii., 4.

"Not by might nor power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."—Zech., iv., 6.

"My Spirit remaineth among you, fear ye not."—Hag., ii., 5.

"Thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatever I command thee, thou shalt speak."—Jer., i., 7.

"All the ends of the world shall remember themselves, and be turned to the Lord, and all the kindreds of nations shall worship before Him.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the people."—Psalms xxii., 27, 28.

At the conclusion of the foregoing, the exhortation, followed the confession, te deum, jubilate deo, the Nicene creed, versicles, collect for peace, collect for grace, and collect for rulers.

Then came the prayer, at the conclusion of which the holy communion was distributed, and the services concluded.

GRACE CHURCH.

At Grace Church the foregoing formula was strictly followed, save that in addition thereto an address was delivered by Bishop Hare.

The congregations of St. Mark's Ascension and St. John the Evangelist's Churches participated in the services at Grace Church. Rev. Dr. Osgood, Drs. Potter and Round assisted at the services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity Divine service was offered at 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Haight, assisted by Drs. Swope and Armstead, officiating. Communion was administered to about fifty of the members.

The congregation of the Church of the Holy Saviour was represented at this church. There was no address.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At this church the usual morning service was read, and the formula of the day strictly complied with. The officiating clergymen were Drs. Morgan Dix, Ogelby, Rev. Messrs. Kimber, Crapsey, Haughton, and Hubbard.

The grand choir was represented in force.

At the conclusion of the service communion was given to about 200 of those assembled.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

At this church the regular morning service, in addition to the prescribed service of the day, was offered. Rev. Charles Clapp officiated. At the conclusion of the services about fifty communicants partook of the holy bread.

ZION CHURCH.

The services at this church were similar in character to the others. Rev. Horatio Southgate officiated, and communion was administered to twenty-five of the members of the church.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Divine service was offered up at this church early yesterday morning, in order that Dr. Houghton might have an opportunity to participate in the services at Trinity Church. Communion was administered.

Burning of the Andrew Fletcher.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning on board the steam-boat Andrew Fletcher, while lying at the Health Officer's dock, Tompkinsville, and in a short time the whole boat was in flames, which threatened the destruction of the dock. With the assistance of the men on the boat and employes at the Quarantine, she was cut loose from the dock and towed to the flats near by, where she was scuttled and sunk. The fire originated from the boiler about the steam-chimney taking fire. The boat was valued at $50,000; no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The following is the Court of Appeal's Day Calendar for Dec. 23: Nos. 94, 390, 391, 514, 520, 128, 52, 522.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy. Involuntary cases.—3694, Saxton vs. Wetherall et al.; 3701, Cochran vs. Courtney; 3726, Treadwell et al. vs. Cameron et al.; 3727, Dreyer et al. vs. Streits; 3734, Webb et al. vs. Page; 3764, The Fourth National Bank of New-York vs. Hayes; 3767, Loomis vs. Groody et al.; 3776, Hill vs. Horton; 3778, McDonald vs. Lask et al.; 3780, Hollhusen vs. The Deer Park Blue Stone Company; 3781, Worth vs. Daly et al.; 3782, Palmer vs. Ryder; 3783, Thurker et al. vs. Power; 3784, Lienau et al. vs. Behrens et al.; 3785, Zener vs. The Rhinebeck Printing and Publishing Company; 3786, Fleishhaner vs. Reed; 3787, Morris vs. Bass; 3788, Williams vs. Middleton et al. Argument Calendar—2790, Brownell, Jr., vs. The Montauk Iron and Steel Company; 3383, Henderson vs. Bruce.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 20.

By Judge Leonard.

Truesdale vs. Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tyng vs. The United States Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company; allowance of $100 granted to defendant.

In re petition of Richard Wright; petition granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 20.

By Judge Larremore.

Stevens vs. Milbank; order for substituted service granted.

Bohner vs. Bohner; affidavit of service is defective.

Wolff vs. Mubler; receiver appointed.

Kettler vs. Ledger; application granted.

Donnell vs. Birdseye; order denying motion to set aside default confirmed.

Buttomore vs. Scholle; application granted.

Williams vs. Wittrock; application granted.

In re M. T. McMahon vs. William M. Tweed, Jr. receiver; Judge Daly has held in a similar case that the receiver must pay, and this must control my opinion.

Simon vs. Boss; plaintiff ordered to appear on 23d December, inst., before referee.

Crowell vs. Crowell; allegations as to residence insufficient; no averment as to issues.

By Judge Robinson.

Cassidy vs. Rinaldo; findings settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 78.—*United States vs. Bennett et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—Also, No. 79, *Same vs. Same*; No. 80, *United States vs. Crane et al.*; and No. 81, *Same vs. Same.*—In the first of these cases, which presents all the questions raised by the others, the defendants were sureties on certain warehouse transportation bonds, conditioned for the transportation of spirits from a bonded warehouse in Greenville, Ohio, to a bonded warehouse in Boston, and deliver them to the Collector of the District within thirty days. There being failure to perform the duty, the defendants were assessed, as a penalty, the full value of the taxes on the liquors, which they paid. The Government now seeks to collect a penalty of fifty per cent. on that amount, imposed by the law as existing at the date of the bond. The defense was that the statute under which the bond was required and the penalty imposed was repealed. On this plea judgment was for the defendants, and the Government maintains here that the repeal does not operate to prevent it from maintaining a suit for a breach of the condition of a bond given before the repeal was enacted. The bond being voluntary, and not in itself illegal, the action for its breach may still be maintained.

J. D. Cox and H. S. Barnett for plaintiff in error; C. H. Hill and G. H. Williams for Government.

No. 75.—*Tower vs. Keach et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Texas.—In this case the defendants here gave their note in March, 1862, for $10,000, to be paid in the common currency of the country circulating at its maturity, for a piece of land and a number of slaves. This suit was upon that note and to foreclose the mortgage. The defense was that the "common currency" referred to in the note was Confederate money, and that it was therefore void; and that it was also void as to a portion of the consideration being for slaves. The District Court of the State enforced the contract and rendered judgment of foreclosure, holding that the note should be paid in currency of the country at the present time. The Supreme Court of the State reversed that judgment, holding that the contract upon the note is void, under the laws of Texas now in force. The writ of error seeks to have the rule of this Court enforced, but finds it difficult to establish jurisdiction in the Court to review the decision below. It is maintained, however, that the provisions of the Federal Constitution prohibiting a State from making any law which shall impair the obligation of contracts, and forbidding the taking of property without due process of law, gives jurisdiction; and it is submitted that the injustice of allowing the purchaser to keep the property purchased, at the same time setting up the illegality of his own part of the contract, is so monstrous that the Court will strain a point to correct it.

G. W. Paschal for plaintiffs in error; defendants not appearing.

No. 77.—*Garnhart et al. vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama.—This was on information seeking the forfeiture of a quantity of distilled spirits for being found outside of any distillery or warehouse before payment of taxes, and for being removed without permit or bond, and for not being stamped according to law. The Court below condemned the property, the decree being as for a default, and it is here insisted that this was error, inasmuch as the claimants filed an answer which was stricken out on motion of the District Attorney, and they were denied leave to amend, and refused further time to plead. The Government maintains that as it does not appear from the record for what cause the answer was stricken out, it should be considered by this Court as having been, because it was too late, or for some other good cause within the discretion of the Court, and therefore not properly reviewable here.

J. N. Noble and N. P. Chipman for appellants; C. H. Hill and G. H. Williams for Government.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—DEC. 20.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

CONTRACTS OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO LATEST DECISIONS.

Mariana Hotten vs. Ann Hotten et al.—This case, already noticed in the TIMES, was to recover dower in the estate of the late Heinrich Hotten, the plaintiff alleging that she was his widow, they having between themselves agreed to be husband and wife, and cohabiting as such for two years previous to Hotten's death. The sole question in the case was whether such a marriage contract had ever been entered into, or whether, as claimed by the defense, the plaintiff lived in Hotten's house as a mere servant, and the alleged intercourse between them was illicit.

The jury found in favor of the defendants.

Messrs. Wehle & Rowan, for plaintiff; Mr. Wm. C. Barrett, for defendant.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 20, 1870.

On yesterday forenoon 553 head of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and were nearly all sold off. Quality ranged from common, poor, dry Cows to Christmas Beeves, being generally common Cattle. Prices ranged from 7½c.@15½c. ₽ ℔., weights 4¾ to 12 cwt., scant on 60 ℔s.@62 ℔s. to the cwt., net. On yesterday and today, 804 head of horned Cattle reached Communipaw Yards. Trade was slow, and all the lots were not sold off at noon on this day. Quality generally coarse, with a few top Steers. Prices from 7¼c.@14½c. ₽ ℔., weights from 5 to 11 cwt., on 55 ℔s.@66 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Sheep were slow on yesterday and today; 548 head came to hand at Communipaw Yards, and were sold off from $5 62½@$6 37½ ₽ cwt.; quality medium. Hogs are dull, and likely to remain so for the coming holidays, after which trade usually revives. Live Hogs sold from 4c.@4¼c.; 4¾c. ₽ ℔.; City Dressed, from 5c.@5¾c. ₽ ℔.; two car-loads of heavy Illinois Hogs sold as low as 4½c. ₽ ℔. dressed weight, and a few light Pigs sold at 6c. ₽ ℔.; Western Dressed Hogs sold on 'Change at rates current for City Dressed.

SALES.

F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 80 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; had due 54 Texan Steers. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 116 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight from 6 cwt., strong, to 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer had due 2 cars of Beeves. M. Louderbeck sold for N. Morris 50 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight from 6¾ to 7 cwt. scant. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 114 coarse Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 16 good Illinois Steer at 13c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for D. McPherson 117 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@14c. ₽ ℔., weight from 6 to 9 cwt.; for Ames & Co. 10 choice Ohio Steers at 14c. ₽ ℔., weight 11 cwt.; for J. Cullen, 17 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 85 Cherokee Steers, fair for such like, from 10c.@11c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 76 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ₽ ℔., weight 5 cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 24 choice Illinois Steers at 14¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 11 cwt.; 83 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. R. Gillett had 2 cars due. C. Fagan sold for Bennett & Rein, 150 Texan Steers at 7¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 22 State Cows, weight 4¾ cwt., at $36 ₽ head; 143 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. S. Ulery sold for self and Goff, 88 choice Kentucky Steers, from 13c.@15c. ₽ ℔., weight 9 cwt., strong; 7 choice Kentucky Steers at 15½c. ₽ ℔., weight 12 cwt., scant.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

Kase & Homer sold 200 State Sheep, average weight 80 ℔s. at $5 62½ ₽ cwt.; 206 Illinois Sheep, average weight 80 ℔s. ₽ head, at $5 75 ₽ cwt.; 181 Illinois Sheep, average weight 94 ℔s. ₽ head, at $6 31 ₽ cwt.; 204 State Sheep, average weight 97 ℔s. ₽ head, at $6 37½ ₽ cwt.; had 2 cars due. 4,211 Hogs reached above yards on yesterday and today.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Cattle—The receipts today, including 27 cars reported to arrive, were 1,503 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,293 head, or 429 cars, against 471 cars for the same time last week. The market was completely dead, and buyers were very cautious, in view of the present unfavorable condition of the Eastern markets. Sellers cannot get offers at any reasonable sacrifice, and a large number of Cattle will be held over, among which are some through consignments which met instructions here to stop. The only sales today, beyond the small retail sales for local demand were 52 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,054 to 1,370 ℔s., at $5 25@$6; 31 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,353 ℔s., at $5 75. Most of the shipments today are in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 800 head, making the supply for the week thus far 7,200 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm, with light receipts, and all offerings were disposed of. Canada Lambs, $6 25@$6 75; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4@$5 25. Sales today of 103 Canada Sheep, averaging 126 ℔s., at $5 75; 234 Canada Lambs, averaging 77 ℔s., at $6 75. Hogs—the receipts today were 5,000 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 38,500 head, against 43,700 head for the same time last week; the market was at a dead lock this morning, the buyers having all they wished, and the supply in the Eastern markets being largely in excess of the demand, a further decline was experienced; toward noon a few sales were made at $3 50@$3 75, the latter figure being for tops.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Cattle—The market opens dull, with a good supply. A snow-storm last night and today affected the market. The receipts by the Central Railroad were 342 cars, an excess of 23 cars over those for last week. There is a decline of ¼c. ₽ ℔. on medium and common grades. The range is from 4¾c.@7¾c. Milch Cows—The market is dull at [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—There is a marked falling off in receipts and no improvement in demand. Fifty car loads were received, being 40 less than last week. The market is dull. The range is: For coarse Wool, 4¾@5¼c.; extra do. 7c.@7½c.; selections in small lots, 8c.; fine Wool, 6c.@6¾c.; Lambs, 7¼c. Hogs—Nothing doing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm. Wheat active, higher, and irregular; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 14¾@$1 15, cash; $1 15¾@$1 15¾, January; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 3 Spring, $1 02@$1 02½; Rejected, 92c.@92½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30¾c., cash; 30¼c., January; Rejected, 29¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 24c.; Rejected, 22c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 2 at 65c.@65½c. Barley excited, and prices higher; No. 2 Fall, 65c.@67c. Pork steady at $11 75 for small lots, at $11 65 for round lots. Lard steady at $7, spot. Green Hams—Demand good at full prices; sales at 6¼c.@6⅜c., according to weight. Green Shoulders sold at 3¼c. Other Meats in fair demand and prices unchanged; loose Short Rib Middles, cured, selling at 5¼c.@5½c. Whisky dull and lower, at 90c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Lake Imports—7,500 bbls. Flour, 4,670 bushels Wheat, 51,200 bushels Corn, 50,400 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Barley. Rail Shipments—3,200 bushels Wheat, 51,200 bushels Corn, 50,400 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7@$7 25; Bakers, $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 50. Wheat steady; sales of car lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; Chicago No. 2, $1 35; Western Michigan, $1 84. Corn unchanged; sales in small lots at 52c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley quiet; sales of 3,700 bushels Western at 80c.; Canada quoted at 90c.@95c. Western at 85c.@90c., State at 75c. Rye quoted at 80c. Barley-malt—Prime Western held at $1 15@$1 20; Canada, $1 25. Provisions lower. Mess Pork and Short Cuts at $12 50. Lard sold at 8c., in tcs., and 8¼c.@8⅜c., in tubs and kegs. Hams sold at 11c.@12c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. Breakfast Bacon sold at 8c. Dried Beef sold at 17c. Dressed Hogs sold at $5.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged; small business. Wheat—Some demand for No. 2 Spring at $1 16½; held higher; Winter—Only small sample lots selling. Corn—Demand light and holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. in elevator. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 25½c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye firm and wanted; No. 2 at 70c. Whisky wanted; sales at 93c. Pork nominal. Dry-salted Meats quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Lard easier at 6¾c.@7c., spot; 7c., January. Hogs quiet at $3 25@$3 70, most sales at $3 50@$3 65. Cattle quiet at $3@$5 75 for fair to extra. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 25@$7 50. Wheat quiet at $1 60@$1 62. Corn steady at 40c.@41c. Rye firm at 80c.@82c. Oats steady. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork a shade lower; sales at $11 75. Lard steady; Steam, 7c.@7¼c.; Kettle, 7¼c.@7⅜c. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders in good demand at 5c.; Sides easier and in good demand; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Green Shoulders in good demand at $3 25@$3 30 ₽ cwt., held at $3 37½; Sides, 4¼c.@4¾c. Hams firm at 6¾c.@6⅞c. Hogs quiet at $3 52½@$3 67½; most sales at $3 60. Whisky closes at 88c. bid, 89c. asked; sales at both rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Clover-seed—New in light supply at $9@$9 25. Timothy nominal at $3 50. Flax-seed wanted at $2. Flour in improved demand for home use; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7@$9 50, the former for low grades; high grades, $9 75@$10 do. Wheat firm and in improved demand; Western Red, $1 83@$1 86; Amber, $1 90@$1 92; Spring, $1 57@$1 65; White, $1 97. Rye steady at 93c.@94c. Corn dull; Yellow, 68c. for Old, 59c.@62c. for New; Mixed Western, 65c. Oats dull; White, 50c.@52c.; Mixed, 45c.@46c. Provisions slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; Refined, 26c.@28c. Whisky held at 98c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and advanced 1c.@2c., closing firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 78; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 66; Amber Michigan, $1 61½@$1 62; December, $1 61; January, $1 62½; February, $1 67; No. 1 Red, $1 65; No. 2 Red, $1 58@$1 61. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs, $4 40@$4 50. Live Hogs, $3 50 offered; no sales. Clover-seed, $5 15. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; and $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet at $1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn unchanged at 59c.@60c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 02@$1 04. Corn-meal—$1 30 for bolted; and $1 25 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Ship-stuffs, $22; and Middlings, $23 ₽ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 75c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 63c.; and to Albany, 54c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Cotton easier; Good Ordinary, 18c.@18¼c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 9,487 bales; gross, 11,287 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,800 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; last evening, 3,700 bales; stock, 172,324 bales; weekly net receipts, 32,119 bales; gross, 39,361 bales; exports to Great Britain, 19,465 bales; to the Continent, 12,561 bales; coastwise, 5,589 bales; sales, 31,000 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at $1 22; No. 2 at $1 15¾. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 28c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 35c. Rye active and higher; No. 1 at 67c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, 71½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—Flour firm and in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 50; A No. 1, $8 50; Fancy, $8 75. Grain quiet. Wheat firm at $1 40@$1 60. Live Hogs steady; heavy grades selling at $3 80@$3 85; the extreme range was $3 60@$3 80; receipts, 6,000 head; several trains have not arrived; local packers out of the market. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 89c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; Ordinary, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18½c.; Middling, 18¾c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 5,696 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,343 bales; coastwise, 1,524 bales; sales, 1,883 bales; stock, 84,690 bales; weekly, net receipts, 25,763 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,410 bales; coastwise, 9,065 bales; sales, 14,439 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet and easier; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 1,311 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,602 bales; coastwise, 1,132 bales; sales, 4,900 bales; stock, 42,143 bales; weekly, net receipts, 13,598 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,234 bales; to the Continent, 945 bales; coastwise, 7,633 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; Extra, $1 81; No. 1 White, $1 70; Amber Michigan, $1 61. Corn dull and lower at 41c.@41½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1 at 34c. Dressed Hogs, $4 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 19¼c.@19½c., net receipts, 2,723 bales; exports to the Continent, 884 bales; coastwise, 2,419 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,231 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,460 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,322 bales; to the Continent, 884 bales; coastwise, 8,835 bales; sales, 7,200 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 68; No. 2 do., $1 57. Corn quiet and unchanged; New Low Mixed, 45c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 37c., No. 2 at 35c. Petroleum in good demand; Standard White, 22½c.@23c.; Prime do., 23¼c.@24c., for car lots.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Wheat steady with moderate receipts; sales of 1 car No. 2 White Canada at $1 95. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn dull but firm. Barley favors the buyer; sales of 3 cars No. 2 Two-rowed State at 78c. Oats steady but dull; sales of 1 car No. 1 Western at 50c.

GALVESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 1,715 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,343 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,518 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,715 bales; to the Continent, 1,425 bales; coastwise, 1,584 bales; sales, 10,350 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—Flour in fair demand and higher; sales at $6@$10 25. Corn in fair demand, and advanced; sales at 52c.@54c. Oats in fair demand, and lower, at 40½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 20—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞@91¾ for money, and 91¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 47¾.

1 P. M.—Erie is now quoted at 47⅛. There have been immense transactions in the stock this morning, at prices ranging from 46 to 47⅞.

2½ P. M.—Erie Railway Shares are now quoted at 48⅞.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 49⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 20.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅝, for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Rentes, 53f. 55c.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 500,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—Noon.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.@10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 113,000 bales, including 9,000 bales for export and 31,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 336,000 bales, including 46,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 46,000 bales, including 19,000 bales American. Actual export, 4,030 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 224,000 bales, including 141,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 41,000 quarters, including 37,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 5d. ₽ cental for average California White, 12s. 9d.@13s. for Club do., and 11s.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 38s. ₽ cwt. Pork, 69s. ₽ bbl. for new prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 2,000 quarters American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 20d.@20½d. ₽ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 20—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £33 15s ₽ ton. Whale Oil, £40 10s. ₽ ton. Common Resin, 11s. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Sugar nominal. Exchange easier; on United States, 60 days, currency, 9c.@9½c. premium; short sight, 11c.@11½c. premium.

Naval.

The United States steamer Lancaster, flag-ship of Admiral William Rodgers Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, was to sail at noon of the 25th of November, from Rio de Janeiro, for Montevideo.

The United States steamer Ticonderoga, Capt. Badger, and the gun-boat Wasp, Capt. Quackenbush, were at Montevideo at last advices. The health of the South Atlantic Squadron is good.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Agnes—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Round the Clock—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A Bold Stroke for a Husband—Mr. George Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Le Petit Faust—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Brother Sam—Mr. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Lily of France—Miss Helen Temple, Mr. J. W. Wallack. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leo and Lotos—Mlle. Di-ani, Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

BARNUM'S.—Museum, Menagerie, and Hippodrome. Day and evening

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture by Prof. Tyndall. Subject: "Light."

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Symphony Concert, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—Promenade Concert, by Grafulla's Band.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Prof. Tyndall's third lecture will be delivered this evening, and it is unnecessary to recommend the public to attend it, for the intelligent portion of our citizens have already testified their love of science, and their desire to hear one of the ablest of its exponents now living. Prof. Tyndall has this great merit: he aims at conveying to his hearers the knowledge which he has acquired with infinite study and labor, in the simplest and easiest manner. He does not think it necessary to use words that none but the learned can understand, or to surround himself with any mystery, or to impress upon people the fact that he knows more than they do. If you are willing to listen to him, he is willing to teach all that he has learned. The art of conveying to others information on complex subjects is a very rare one—not one scientific man in a thousand has ever possessed it. Prof. Tyndall not only possesses it in a high degree, but he is willing to exercise it, as those who have heard him lecture can bear witness. It was said of some one that to talk with him was in itself a "liberal education;" it certainly forms a part of a liberal education to hear Prof. Tyndall lecture. We wish sufficient temptations could be placed before him to induce him to take up his permanent abode in this country.

The more clearly the facts in reference to Jay Gould's "restitution" are brought out, the more evident does it appear that the whole affair is a disgraceful swindle. It was foreseen that the addition of nine millions to the Erie Treasury would cause a rise in the value of the stock, and Jay Gould speculated largely on that calculation some days before his wonderful "restitution." It is believed that his gains from this source alone may be reckoned by millions—perhaps some of the other persons who knew what was going to happen improved the occasion in the same way. By the same judicious tactics, Jay Gould can restore two millions more next week, cause another rise in the stock, buy it in anticipation of a rise, and get back four millions for his two. Is not this a very pretty game? What is the use, after all, of denouncing trumpery pick-pockets and burglars when swindling on this gigantic scale goes on with the approval of great corporations and the Press?

A proposition for the resumption of specie payments will be found in the letter of "A. B.," in another column. The question is one of difficulty as well as importance. The country is in every possible way pledged to resumption, but there does not appear any considerable and active demand for it. There is a general feeling that specie payments can only be reached by contraction, and that contraction would prove injurious. The plan of our correspondent will, he thinks, avoid this obstacle.

It was to be expected that little would be done in Congress yesterday, it being the last day before the recess—and little was done. The Senate passed a number of bills of no general interest, and a vain attempt was made in the House to get time to complete the Deficiency bill.

It appears from this morning's dispatches that a "conciliatory" mood has come upon the warring factions in the French Assembly. It is reported that the Committee of Thirty approve already of the theory of the Second Chamber, concerning which M. Thiers has made a good deal of fuss. But all such propositions are but makeshifts, resorted to in order to gain time, and if that can be done, by almost any means, so much the better for France.

The *Staats Zeitung* calls our attention to the fact that it *did* condemn Hall's appointments to offices immediately they were made. The articles to which it refers escaped our attention, and we were thus led into doing the *Staats Zeitung* an injustice, for which we hasten to express due contrition. Our contemporary is on its part mistaken in supposing that we insinuated that it desired to shield Mayor Hall. We do not think anything we have written is fairly open to that construction, and certainly we have never entertained any such suspicion in reference to the *Staats Zeitung*.

A Lesson for Youth.

The old Latin proverb about *quocunque modo rem* requires a little expansion in these latter days. The lesson of what is euphoniously called Jay Gould's "Restitution" stands out in very large letters thus: "Swindle if you must, but if you would command success, let your swindles be colossal." It is true that the community has had a hint of the same lesson before. Had Tweed been a vulgar sneak-thief, he would have been wearing a prison suit by this time. But having stolen enough money to buy up Judges, legislators, and eloquent and subtle counsel, he can fight the people out of the proceeds of their own property. But to any who should hastily draw encouragements to stupendous villainy from the history of the Boss thief and his confederates, we could always reply, "Wait patiently, and see what the end will be. The mills of justice grind slowly, it is true, but there is a fair chance that they will grind surely." This idea was greatly encouraged by the obstinate stand made by Charles O'Conor, and wrong-headed young men like Attorney-General Barlow, against all thought or mention of compromise. It is pretty well known that the Macchiavellian Sweeny did actually propose to disgorge a round million or so, and to secure his friend Hoffman's signature to a Reform charter to the bargain, could he only be favored with a slight coat of whitewash. Had fortune only favored the "brains" of the Tammany gang, by placing the Ring suits under the control of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, how neatly this little transaction might have been arranged, and how deftly the contrite and rehabilitated Sweeny might have begun life over again, say as legislator from the First Assembly District.

The luck denied to Sweeny has descended in a copious shower on Mr. Jay Gould. He seems, indeed, to have paid a pretty liberal price for his whitewash, but the knowing ones say that it is not so very liberal after all, and that the Erie shareholders, who are now hilarious enough over the exceeding "tact" of their management, may one day find that they have paid rather dearly for their whistle. The Jay Gould of 1868 had undoubted claims to rank as King Stork; the Jay Gould of a few years hence may not improbably direct the destinies of Erie in the character of King Log. Whatever his future may be, he will not be the last of his line. His example is too stimulating for that. His career is as melodramatic as that of Jack Sheppard, and the boldest of playwrights would never have dared to outrage the public virtue of the family circle by restoring his hero to influence and respectability when once fairly within the meshes of the law. It seems, after all, an open question whether virtue has any triumphs in store for it in this City, off the minor stage. Our petty thieves have a kind of understanding with the detectives, which enables them to get a fair price for their plunder and escape Sing Sing. Our rogues of heavier calibre seem to have succeeded in convincing bankers, merchants, and representative citizens generally, that the compromise principle is altogether the best, and that reputation and immunity from the penalties of crime are marketable products, like wheat and pig-iron.

To the clerk and the office-boy studying these things, there is but one conclusion possible. There is no disgrace in being dishonest, save that which comes from discovery; and if one can but swindle on a scale extensive enough, he need not fear even that. It is not for nothing, it seems, that we have endured four years of political brigandage, judicial corruption, and corporate swindling. Even some of our "leading citizens," of our foremost mercantile houses, and of our most pretentious censors of public opinion have apparently forgotten the distinction between right and wrong, between equity and self-interest, between the claims of an impecunious present and those of a prosperous future. To expect people like Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and those who are guided by his counsels to pay any attention to the demands of an impalpable abstraction like social morality would obviously be to expect too much. It is not at all improbable, however, that they may live to see the revenge of social justice in a form practical enough to be understood and remembered even by them.

The Chamberlain and the City Moneys.

The report submitted by the Banking and Currency Committee to the House of Representatives, in regard to the Tenth National Bank, reveals a species of management not only highly discreditable to the institution in question, but somewhat alarming to the tax-payers of New-York. For the manager of the Tenth National Bank claims the title of Deputy Chamberlain of this City, and the coffers of the bank contain very few deposits in addition to the public money with whose custody it is intrusted. We need not now stop to inquire into the validity of Mr. Walter B. Palmer's appointment as Deputy-Chamberlain of New-York, and of his claim to enjoy its accompanying salary of $10,000 per annum. For the relations of himself and his bank to the City, his kinsman, Mr. F. A. Palmer, City Chamberlain, County Treasurer, manager and stockholder of the Broadway Bank, is responsible. Let us see then, what duty this man of many salaries owes to the public.

The functions of the office of Chamberlain are defined in Chapter 628 of the Session laws of 1866. The first section reads as follows:

"The Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall, by written notice to the Controller of said City, designate not less than three banks, in which all the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City and County of New-York shall be deposited, and may, by like notice in writing, from time to time, change the banks thus designated. All moneys raised by taxation upon the property, real and personal, in said City and County, and all the revenue of said City and County, of every kind, shall be deposited in the three or more banks thus designated. Such moneys may be transferred from one to another of said banks by a warrant drawn by said Chamberlain, and countersigned by said Controller, so as to equalize, as near as possible, the amount on deposit in each."

The City Chamberlain is, in fact, created a trustee of the public money, and the obligations imposed on him in this capacity, alike by the common law and the claims of ordinary business morality, are backed by certain special requirements which tend to reinforce and define these obligations. The statute directly enjoins him to divide the deposits of City moneys in nearly equal proportions, between three or more banks. It proceeds on the assumption that the first obligation which the Chamberlain owes to the public is to place their money in safe keeping, and it is an essential requirement of his position as trustee that he should place his deposits where they will be as remunerative as is consistent with perfect safety and ready accessibility for daily use. Let us see how the Chamberlain obeys the letter and spirit of the law.

First—In regard to the distribution of the moneys. The law demands that he shall select not less than three banks as custodians of the funds intrusted to him. Chamberlain Palmer contents himself, in this respect, with the minimum of safety, and selects just three banks, the Broadway Bank, the Tenth National Bank, and the Tradesmen's Bank. This selection is a bad one for the following obvious reasons: It is absolutely impossible for Mr. F. A. Palmer to forget in the County Buildings that he is manager and an extensive stockholder of the Broadway Bank, and to refrain, in his bank parlor, from taking advantage of his position as Chamberlain of the City of New-York. To a man of the most nicely-balanced moral sense and the most refined susceptibilities, it would be impossible to act this double part with perfect fairness, and no one familiar with the antecedents and associations amid which Mr. Palmer's character has been formed, will claim for him any of the above distinctions. Then, the Tenth National Bank is not only managed by his nephew and quasi-subordinate in office, is not only destitute of any standing save that which it gains from possession of City moneys, but is under the control of a Ring of unprincipled speculators, leagued with a number of the indicted officials of this City. There is hardly a disreputable operation in Wall-street during the last few years in which the funds of this bank—*i. e.*, the money of New-York tax-payers—has not been at the disposal of men like Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith. The report of the Congressional Committee shows how grossly it outraged the most ordinary obligations of financial management in its share in the currency lock-up of April last. For all the wide-spread distress created by that unprincipled conspiracy, this bank is mainly responsible, and its power for evil exists simply because it holds a share of the public moneys of this City. As to the Tradesmen's Bank it is unnecessary to speak, for.

Second—The Chamberlain is unfaithful to his trust, and to the expressed requirement of the law, by giving that bank a merely nominal share of the City moneys. The law says that the amount on deposit should be equalized as nearly as possible; and this is the way Chamberlain Palmer interprets the requirement: At no time during the last six months has the Tradesmen's Bank held a deposit of City money larger than eight hundred thousand dollars, while the average total held by the other two banks during that period has been five million dollars. The weekly balance dated Dec. 14 shows that the Broadway Bank held at that date $8,923,683; the Tenth National Bank held $2,100,000, and the Tradesmen's Bank held six hundred thousand dollars of City moneys. In addition to the above, the speculators who control the Tenth National Bank have the use of the special deposits of the Police Department, which amount at present to $128,782, and are very frequently three or four times as large.

Chamberlain Palmer, therefore, openly disregards the security of deposit, and the approximate equality of deposit, which the law requires. He holds a double position, which is a gross anomaly, besides being prejudicial to public interests; and he perpetuates the existence of a speculative bank, managed by a relative, and controlled by some of the worst influences in this City. After he has had time to reflect over these facts, we may possibly present him with a few more.

A Heathen Festival.

It is generally known that a large number of Chinamen are employed at Belleville, N. J., in the washing of Caucasian linen. On Wednesday these benighted heathens celebrated a Chinese festival known throughout the Celestial Empire as the feast of "Monks." Who "Monks" was, or whether the name points to a legend of the Darwinian origin of the Chinese, are questions with which we have no concern. The feature which renders the festival of interest to the American people, is the evidence which its recent celebration gives of the degraded and ignorant nature of the Chinese pagan.

A holiday having been conceded to the Chinamen they began to celebrate their festival, not by drinking whisky, but by a temperate indulgence in tea. Having begun the day in a manner so preposterous and contemptible, these wretched heathen naturally went on to prove their infinite inferiority to civilized people. They indulged in the effeminate folly of a dance, the music for which was furnished by an absurd Chinese violin. They played a few games—doubtless of an extremely ridiculous nature—with cards, and not one of the players had the spirit to engage in the least approach to a quarrel with any of his companions. They occasionally twitched each other's pig-tails in a way so obviously good-tempered as to excite the disgust of every civilized spectator who saw such admirable opportunities for an enlivening riot so utterly thrown away. Toward the end of the afternoon, they sat down to a dinner, of which we may assume that the toothsome puppy, the "gamey" rat, and the indigestible bird's nest—upon which viands the entire population of China notoriously subsists—formed the principal part. Incredible as it may appear, these barbarians drank nothing at dinner stronger than tea, and even during the evening, when the blazing of fire-works excited their childish natures, they still refrained from whisky, with a stupid indifference to rational enjoyment which conclusively proved the depths of ignorance and degradation in which they are sunk. Finally they all went to bed soon after dark, and not a single Chinaman thought of doing honor to the mysterious "Monks" by stabbing a fellow-heathen.

This is, indeed, a melancholy picture. And yet it would be unjust to blame too severely these miserable pagans. They were born and bred in a heathen land, and had no opportunity of learning the rational method in which civilized nations celebrate their holidays. They are an imitative people, and it is not impossible that in time they may adopt our habits. Perhaps, after a few years have passed, and the Belleville Chinamen have learned to prize our civilization above the barbarism of their native land, the festival of "Monks" will be celebrated in New-Jersey in a way more worthy of rational and immortal beings. We shall then enjoy the inspiriting spectacle of the drunken Chinaman celebrating his holiday by perpetual libations of whisky, varied with free fights of a really creditable character; and when we read in the newspapers of the following day of Chinese wives knocked down and trampled upon, and, perhaps, of two or three vigorous Chinese stabbing matches, we can feel that the example of civilization has not been wholly in vain, and that even the Chinaman must lose, with prolonged residence in our happy land, the benighted prejudices and preposterous habits of his barbarian birthplace.

Government Aid to Science.

At the recent meeting in Cambridge of the National Academy of Sciences, the most dignified scientific organization of the land, and by its charter placed in official relations with the national Government, a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress upon the subject of Governmental aid to science. It was the conviction of all who engaged in the discussion that not only the interests of science, but the best welfare of the country itself, requires a more effective encouragement and support of scientific research in all its different branches.

And it seems to us the position is well taken. The only questions are these: Is science worth helping? Does she need help? And ought the help to come from Government? All of which must, we think, be answered in the affirmative.

Probably no intelligent person would dream of disputing the value of many scientific discoveries, for every school-boy knows how much our present civilization rests upon them. Take away the scientific truths which have come to light within only the last century, and their immediate results—deprive us of the railroad, the steam-boat, the telegraph, the gas-house, and the thousand other less thought of applications of modern science—and we should be forlorn enough. But there are other scientific investigations and results whose value is not at first so clear. It is difficult to see, for instance, what difference it can make to us whether the sun's distance is correctly or incorrectly known, or how we are to be benefited by knowing the substances of which a star is made, or how extensive was some pre-Adamite glacier. And yet even of such knowledge it will not do to assume that it has no commercial value; one cannot tell but that it may turn out, in some odd way, and no one knows how soon, to be of practical importance, to use a misused term.

For, after all, the higher value of science lies in this, not that it brings us bread and butter, but that it is *truth*, to be loved and sought after for its own sake; or, if you will, because the love and pursuit of truth by an individual or by a nation are the most effective means of personal or national development.

And, in this country, science needs aid. There are many researches of great importance which are quite beyond the reach of any private purse; and, what is worse, there are, and, in the present state of things, there can be, but few men of science to make the researches, even if the means were provided. The pursuit of science is not remunerative—one cannot live by it—and so the scientific work of America, such as it is, is for the most part done only in such scraps of time as teachers and professional men can steal from their daily occupations.

Men who make science their *business* are almost unknown on this side the water. It may be that time will to some extent gradually remedy this, for it is to be hoped that each year more of our men of wealth and culture will imitate our own Rutherfurd, and find in science a life-work worthy of themselves and their opportunities.

But the number of this class can never be very great, and, in any rightly-organized community, it seems clear that some provision must be made which shall secure to the worker in science a comfortable livelihood as the remuneration of his labor; he ought not to be compelled to support himself and family by some outside business any more than the preacher or the teacher.

The question, whether, and how far, the needed aid should come from Government is of a different order, and more difficult in its character. Without discussing it at length, it may be said that Government may fairly be asked to intervene in cases which are evidently beyond the reach of individual effort; such as on national surveys and explorations, and the observation of phenomena which require the sending of expensive expeditions to remote quarters of the earth. Many would go further, and say that the same principles which require a good government to look after the education of its people, and justify the establishment of national schools, agricultural colleges, and institutions of that kind, no less demand a wise provision for the development and growth of science. But here one must move cautiously; *unwise* provisions, by filling the land with charlatans, might do more harm in a decade than could be undone in a century.

The Vienna Exposition and the House Bill.

It is understood that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have in preparation a bill to appropriate a certain sum toward gathering and forwarding objects from this country for exhibition at the Vienna Exposition next Summer. There is no question that our policy hitherto on this matter of European exhibitions of manufactures and agricultural products has been somewhat short-sighted and provincial. The United States belong to the great family of civilized nations, and ought to join in all peaceful measures which belong to international courtesy, and which promote mutual good will. Each great industrial exposition is a kind of international "party," to which each member of the civilized circle is expected to contribute something of use or beauty. There is a kind of code of comity among European nations in regard to these festivals of industry. Each country must do its share, and expects others to reciprocate when the great celebration is within its own borders. From these international courtesies, this country has always somewhat held itself aloof. We took part, indeed, in the first London Exhibition, but in a most wretched and "gim-crack" style. We were also represented in the last Paris Exposition, but, owing to the smallness of the appropriation and the late period of beginning our preparations, most inadequately.

Congress has never shown any broad cosmopolitan interest in these grand industrial festivals of the nineteenth century. At this very time the proposition in the House is to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to this object, while the poor Kingdom of Italy has offered twenty millions of francs, and the little Kingdom of Belgium is to spend nearly a million dollars upon it. Switzerland, too, which never spends anything for sentiment, has appropriated a large sum for the Vienna Exposition. These European countries, apart from considerations of feeling and courtesy, have very distinct and material interests in view, which the *Ausstellung* will particularly further. They want customers for their own products, and they want their artisans to learn from other countries. A world's fair is a gigantic place of advertisement. Customers come thither from the whole world, and see clearly where the best products are made, and what are the names of the houses which turn out the most complete work. Enormous orders are obtained by successful exhibitors, and new channels of business are opened by these shows; but more than this, such intelligent communities as the Belgian and the Swiss know that each country has some successful branch of manufacture, wherein it is superior to all others, and they are aware of the immense importance of finding out the secret of this superiority. They know that every nation can learn from every other. They will send their artisans to Vienna as to a school. Their committees are composed of their most intelligent citizens, and each branch represented will study its own field most carefully, and report to their Government. It is safe to say that vast improvements in manufactures and the arts will certainly result from this great exhibition.

There is an idea prevalent that this country has nothing to learn from other countries, and nothing to gain from these exhibitions. The truth is, however, that in many branches of manufacture we have much to learn from Europe. Why should we not have Wedgwood ware, and Bohemian glass, and Vienna blankets, and Belgian furniture, and Austrian *galanterie* wares, in this country? Even in the more solid applications of the arts to the manufacture of iron and steel, we have an immense deal to learn from Europe. One celebrated New-York iron manufacturer declared lately, in public, that the gain to his branch alone from what they had learned in the Paris Exposition would have been cheaply paid by the three hundred thousand dollar appropriation of Congress. And surely, as to customers, now is not the time to declare our independence of Europe, when we have but one product of manufacture which is eagerly sought for abroad—the sewing-machine. Yet our farmers and households enjoy scores of labor-saving machines which would be in great demand in Eastern Europe, were they but known there. The eastern portion of the Austrian Empire is a purely agricultural district. It needs, most of all, improved machinery. It has hitherto secured this from Great Britain; but there is no reason why steam-plows, and threshers and reapers, and horse-rakes and mowing-machines, and all similar machines, as well as our apple-parers, and wringing and washing machines, and numerous others, should not be purchased from this country.

The Vienna *Ausstellung* would advertise these useful inventions, and, perhaps, produce a great demand for them. It might open a new channel of commerce between Europe and America. In the interests, then, of civilization, of our own skill in the arts, and of our commerce, we earnestly call upon Congress to make liberal provisions for our appearance in this great exhibition. And our representatives are to bear earnestly in mind that, if we decline a share in the Vienna Exposition, Europe may also decline any part in our grand Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Knives and Pistols.

To say that one-half the murders, which lately in such quick succession have shocked the public mind, would never have been committed but for the vile practice of carrying concealed weapons, is to state the case very moderately indeed. It was the bowie-knife ready to the hand of Simmons that suggested murder to his wild passions. It was the familiar pistol in Sharkey's pocket that whispered homicide to his drunken frenzy. And so of a dozen other cases that will readily come to the reader's mind. If a law could be made—and enforced—against the habitual carrying of any deadly weapon, the murder calendar would speedily be lessened. But it is to be feared that such a law could not be enforced, and would be obeyed only by the orderly portion of the community, whom it would leave defenseless at the mercy of the lawless.

At least, such is the feeling entertained by a majority of the public. In passing sentence, the other day, on a prisoner convicted of drawing a pistol with deadly intent, the Recorder held language strikingly indicative of the general sense of insecurity resulting from the virtual impunity so long accorded to murder in the metropolis. "If the Legislature," he is reported to have said, "passed a law making it a misdemeanor to carry weapons, the result would be that twenty thousand men in this City, who lead a criminal life, would be emboldened to carry on their depredations by the knowledge that good citizens were unarmed." The Recorder added that it was his "duty to show to all men in this community that weapons must not be used except on extreme occasions," in imminent peril of death, or great bodily harm; and that he "will visit with the severest penalty every man who uses a knife or a pistol recklessly." And he proved his sincerity by sending the prisoner mentioned to the State Prison for two years and six months.

There can be no doubt that this is the expression of a very general public sentiment. How long can we afford to permit the lawlessness which renders it justifiable? Already New-York has become famous for violence, vigilance committees are talked of, and strangers are beginning to think that homicide is the favorite relaxation of many of our citizens, and the business of many more. And all this because one or two scoundrels were not hanged at the right time.

It will hardly be disputed that the universal practice of going armed in a civilized community endangers the public welfare, and lessens the respect for law. Cause and effect react upon each other with fatal effect. The weapon which is assumed as a defense against the criminal classes serves to swell their number. It is a constant incentive to violence, a treacherous cousellor of passion, a corrupting influence, steadily weakening the reverence for order and for human life. In the case referred to, the prisoner was an old man, he had served in the army, and so far as appears, he was not a professional ruffian. Yet his pistol very speedily brought him to the grade of one. When villains know that murder means hanging, prompt and inevitable, they will cease to murder, and with that the necessity and the temptation to carry the defensive weapons will also cease. Good citizens will no longer go about with all the appliances of amateur assassins, and the metropolis of the country will be rescued from a condition of primitive savagery.

MINOR TOPICS.

As the Tammany organs and agents are at present publishing an assertion to the effect that the "father-in-law" of a member of our staff has received some office under the City Government, we may be allowed to state that if any such office has been given, it has been given without the knowledge, advice, application, or approval of any person connected with this paper.

Dutch Heinrichs, an estimable thief, who by accident was convicted and sent to Sing Sing, was recently relieved from the unpleasant restraint to which he had been rudely subjected, and is now to have a second trial. Whether the District-Attorney can so conduct this trial as to send Mr. Heinrichs to prison in a legal manner, and to keep him during the term for which he may be sentenced, remains to be seen. To say nothing of the unjustifiable inconvenience to which an appropriator of other people's bonds, like Mr. Heinrichs, or a slayer of young girls, like Rosenzweig, is put by the mistake which compels him to undergo two trials instead of one, the process is an expensive one to tax-payers. A knowledge of practice, as well as of law, is sometimes very useful to a prosecuting officer, and it would be well for the District-Attorney, if he has not time to study his profession, to employ a clerk with the requisite knowledge to properly conduct the business of the office.

The Winona and St. Peter (Minnesota) Railroad Company has just been made the defendant in a suit that is of special interest to the traveling public. A commercial agent named Swallow, the representative of a Milwaukee business house, while going over the line of the Company referred to, upon a "one-thousand mile ticket," had occasion to "break" his journey at a certain point. On attempting to resume his route, he was prevented from so doing by the conductor, who, in the language of the rural chronicler, "dumped him on the track." Mr. Swallow's actual loss by the detention is not stated. It is to be presumed, however, that the "dumping" indignity will constitute the chief item in the bill of damages. During the past few months, a good many cases of this kind have been made causes of action against railroad companies; but with what results we are unable yet to say. The question really concerns a great number of persons, and it would be well to have it speedily settled, one way or the other.

The incendiaries, who terrify the residents of Western cities by the boldness of their tricks, recently caused considerable uneasiness to the inhabitants of a certain quarter of St. Louis, by plugging the key-holes of the alarm telegraph boxes, and then setting fire to buildings. They hoped, through this means, to give the flames reasonable time to make headway before the firemen should be able to get to work. It would be difficult to conceive a programme of a more diabolical nature. Fortunately, however, it did not succeed as well as was expected, thanks to a promptitude and presence of mind which discarded ordinary methods in an extraordinary emergency. Now, if in cases of this kind, the aid of "Judge Lynch" should be evoked, in a mild form, we can scarcely think that even the most uncompromising advocates of law and order would be found willing to offer a protest.

The *Commercial Advertiser* gives warning to the Italian Consul that it does not approve of any addition to the Italian population of this country, for the reason that the Italians, in common with all the rest of the Latin race, are deficient in "energy and hardihood." There is a self-complacency and a cool ignoring of facts in this assertion which are eminently provincial. Since the Latin race is so deficient in energy, it is rather curious that the Suez Canal, a work requiring considerable energy, should have been executed by the indolent and shiftless Latins. Also, it is equally strange that the same race should have tunneled Mont Cenis in half the time that an Anglo-Saxon people has occupied in the attempt to drive a smaller tunnel under the Hoosac Mountain. The accusation of want of energy and hardihood on the part of Italians comes with a peculiarly good grace from a newspaper published in a country discovered by one Italian and named after another. Of course, since the *Commercial* has thus definitely objected to Italian immigration, it would be useless to call its attention to the fact—as asserted by the Police—that the Italians are the most orderly, in proportion to their numbers, of all foreigners in this City. Perhaps the *Commercial* would like to keep this country exclusively as a colony for the Emerald Isle!

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Le Petit Faust," the opera bouffe upon which the reputation of Hervé is founded, was represented at the Olympic Theatre last evening. The work is exceedingly tuneful, and the treatment of the melodies so clever as to produce results altogether differing from those wrought by the coarser handling of Offenbach. It may be inferred from this that the demands of the opera upon the singers and orchestra are unusually great. They were met, yesterday, in a most satisfactory manner by Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Bonelli, and M. Juteau, and responded to with tolerable efficiency by the chorus and orchestra. Though Mlle. Aimée has not yet made the rôle of *Méphisto* so indisputably her own as, for instance, that of *la Périchole*, she brings to its assumption as much spirit and finesse as it can bear. Nothing can be more expressive and significant than the lady's singing in all the operas she has rendered familiar; and no one will be surprised to hear that the words in which *Faust's* improvised servant defines his occupations on earth, and the sentimental verses in which the course of love is likened to that of the seasons, were freighted, thanks to the eloquence of the artist's delivery and the charm of her voice, with the full eloquence Hervé could have hoped for. Both numbers were repeated. Mlle. Bonelli, as *Marguerite*, succeeded better in ingratiating herself with the audience than on any other occasion of the season. Mlle. Bonelli sings nicely, and acts with spirit; her first air and the duet with *Faust*, in act the second, were redemanded, with a peremptoriness admitting of no refusal. M. Juteau personated *Faust* with the redundance of stage-business we have so often had to lay to his charge, but with undeniable effect. Concerning the other parts, we need but say that they were filled by MM. Lécuyer, Marcas, Julien and Berthon. M. Lécuyer wore the uniform of *Valentine*, and M. Marcas supplied a capital picture of the coachman. The numerous comical incidents of "Le Petit Faust" elicited a good deal of laughter. There is no necessity to enumerate them, for M. Hervé's work has had many representations at the Grand Opera-house two years ago, and was done, in English, some weeks before the original version was produced in this City. "Le Petit Faust" will be played once more this evening, "La Belle Hélène" being the attraction at the matinée. Monday, "Les Cent Vierges" will be brought out.

OBITUARY.

George Palmer Putnam, Publisher.

George Palmer Putnam, the well-known publisher, of this City, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock.

Mr. Putnam, who was the great-nephew of Gen. Israel Putnam, was born at Brunswick, Me., Feb. 7, 1814, and has been prominently known as the author and publisher of many good books. His reputation, of late years, as a publisher, was wide-spread. Mr. Putnam's experience as a book-seller was while junior member of the firm of Wiley & Putnam, a branch of which he established in London, where he resided, from 1836 to 1847. Since the last-named date, he resided in New-York City. Mr. Putnam's literary career commenced at the age of fifteen years, when he issued a volume of *Chronology; or, an Introduction and Index to Universal History, Biography, and Useful Knowledge.* At the age of twenty years, he edited *The Booksellers' Advertiser*, a monthly periodical, which lived one year. A great variety of works from his pen followed, noticeable among which was his *Manners and Customs of the United States, With Portraits.* As a publisher, he was very active—having published upward of 300 volumes of original American literature between 1853 and 1868, which included works by Washington Irving, Fennimore Cooper, Bryant, Hawthorne, and others. Mr. Putnam's later life has been very busy, and his enterprise has commanded attention from the literary circles of this and neighboring cities.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the Times. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

DEC. 20, 1872.

Previously acknowledged in New-York Times	$3,475 06
Cash	1 00
"Nelly Hope"	1 00
From a Friend, to aid the little ones	2 00
"One of the Poor Devils"	1 00
From the Twins	20 00
F. O. H., Worcester	5 00
J. W., for poor children's Christmas dinner	5 00
M., New-Milford, Conn	20 00
From the Children	1 00
For Children's Aid Society	50
Cash	1 00
Cash	2 00
A Widow's Mite	1 00
Cash	2 00
Jimmy and Franky	10 00
S. L. R	5 00
S. S. M	2 00
W. E. E	10 00
A. E. S	8 00
J. P	10 00
Cash	10 00
Amsterdam, N. Y	10 00
C. & S	50 00
Collection at Home by Lizzie W	2 00
H. J., Jr	4 00
J. M. B., for sick poor	25 00
Total	$3,[illegible] 56

BOSTON.

Henry L. Pierce Chosen Mayor—Woodhull and Claflin Refused Permission to Lecture—The Storm in New-England.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The Committee on recounting the votes for Mayor and Aldermen concluded the Mayoralty count this afternoon, and their figures elect Henry L. Pierce by a plurality of seventy-nine votes over Mayor Gaston. The recount of ballots in the Second Ward show a mistake of about 500 votes, and other wards also show discrepancies. The Committee is now engaged figuring up the votes for Aldermen, and a report will be made in full to the Board next Monday.

The Boston Board of Aldermen has refused a license to Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin to lecture in the Music Hall.

A heavy snow-storm followed by rain prevailed throughout New-England last night and today.

The Old South Church to be Leased for a Post-Office.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the pew proprietors of the Old South Church, this afternoon, it was voted, 29 against 23, to lease the church edifice and vacant ground around it to the United States Government for the use of the Post-office. The lease runs for two years, and the rent is $33,000 per annum. A motion was also carried that the Standing Committee of the Society publicly announce that they will sell the church edifice to the Massachusetts Historical Society at a price to be fixed by three disinterested persons, to be kept forever as a historic building. This action was taken to enable those from abroad, who remonstrated against the lease of the building to the Government for a Post-office, to subscribe toward the purchase of the property.

Personal.

Senator J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Judge S. M. Noyes, of Rhode Island, and H. T. Stockton, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Paul Wick, of Ohio; Capt. A. Mills, of the United States Army, and Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Geo. P. Este, of Washington; Dr. A. Bernard, of Montreal, and D. D. Broadhead, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

Assistant Attorney-General C. H. Hill, of Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Philip Sidney Post, United States Consul at Vienna, Austria, is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Judge P. Ohd, of California; J. H. Sypher, of New-Orleans; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg; Bronly Mathews and Wade Hopkins, of Mississippi, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Congressman S. Garfield, of Washington Territory; Senator A. Ramsey, of St. Paul; Congressman J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Hon. C. B. Farwell, of Chicago; Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Hon. F. Yale, of Erie, and Col. J. M. Warren, of Warrensville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

St. Thomas' Day.

Today is noticeable as the shortest in the year. It is also known in England as St. Thomas' Day, and is looked forward to by the poor with anticipations of relief. It was formerly a custom for the destitute to go from house to house "St. Thomasing," or begging, each beggar claiming more than the usual license on that day. From 400 to 500 have been known to visit a farm-house in the country during the day, and few were ever turned from the doors. Latterly the custom has become almost obsolete. In some parts of England and Wales it is still observed.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will consecrate the Free Chapel of St. Thomas' Church, Sixtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, at 11 o'clock today.

The German Democratic General Committee.

The German Democratic General Committee met at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last night. The Treasurer's report, showing a balance of $137, was read. The Executive Committee submitted a plan of reorganization for the ensuing year, and a platform declaring continued adherence to the principles of the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform, which were adopted. A new system of representation by Assembly Districts, instead of wards, was adopted.

The Lager-Beer Brewers.

Yesterday, at No. 139 Broadway, a meeting of brewers, representing the lager-beer associations of this and several neighboring States, was held. Plans were discussed to carry into effect the measures proposed by the German Brewers' Convention, held in this City last Spring, to insure protection against certain laws affecting the brewing interest. A committee in reference to the matter will go to Washington when occasion may require it.

I HAVE LONG KNOWN THE VIRTUES of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with Coughs or Colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies.

I am about to sail, in a week or two, on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England without an overcoat, as without a supply of Jayne's Expectorant.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, formerly pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New-York.—*World.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street, manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also, China, Glass, and Gas-fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

The United States Watch Company. (Giles, Wales & Co.,) employ 500 hands in their works at Marion, N. J., and are turning out 250 of their celebrated timekeepers daily, or one watch per day for each two hands employed; their working time is ten hours per day, or 600 minutes, producing a fine watch complete every two and a half minutes, and a little more, and even at that are unable to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand caused by the extraordinary records the watches are making as accurate and reliable timepieces, an instance of patient and persevering energy and enterprise rewarded by prosperity, which we are glad to see.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 934 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street. —*Advertisement.*

A PIANO that all the great artists approve must be perfect in every respect, and such an one is the "Knabe," sold by J. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Soothe the Irritated Scalp Skin by using BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 22, will be found the following:

A LAGER-BEER BAND, being the experiences of a person who spends his evenings in a lager-beer saloon, with a description of the peculiar character of the band performing there.

THE NUT TRADE, giving interesting information about street-venders in nuts, their profits and losses.

Several other original articles will also be given.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information on current topics for Military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Extra Dry Cabinet
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 949 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

"A Thing of Life; On Duty While I Sleep" says a gentleman in describing HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

The Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs are most beautiful in style and perfect in tone of any organ in use. Call and see them at No. 481 Broadway.

All the best hotels are using the Halford LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE, and the guests declare it the choicest relish.

Sterling Silver Dinner Services at very close prices, by the manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER, No. 1,150 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

Oatmeal Soap. (Inderical.) for the complexion; better than any cosmetic: a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

Houseman's German Cough Drops.—A specific for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Piles, Itching Piles.—USE ROSSMAN'S cure. Never fails.

For a Beautiful Hat for the Holidays go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

COLE—HEDDEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. L. Culver, of Poughkeepsie, FERDINAND S. COLE to LOUISE, daughter of Charles B. Hedden, Esq., of New-York.

CHEDSEY—FREY.—On the 18th November, 1872, at the East Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Brokaw, FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, of this City, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Albert Frey, of Newark, N. J.

DE BEVOISE—SCHOONMAKER.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, GABRIEL DE BEVOISE to MARY SCHOONMAKER, all of Brooklyn.

FINCKE—CLARKE.—On Thursday, the 19th inst., by Rev. Dr. Charles K. Imbrie, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. WILLIAM M. FINCKE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JULIA M. CLARKE, of Jersey City, N. J.

HEATON—MARVIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Caleb Clapp, HIRAM HEATON, Jr., of Stockbridge, Mass., to ELLEN C. MARVIN, of New-York.

HENRY—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. W. Punnett, JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY, of Annapolis, Md., to LOUISA, daughter of Dr. W. C. Anderson, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

MORRIS—WESTCOT.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., FORDHAM MORRIS, of Fordham, to ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of J. H. Westcot, of this City.

OWEN—BELDEN.—Thursday, Dec. 19, by Rev. J. D. Hull, GEORGE C. OWEN, of Chicago, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Wm. H. Belden, Esq., of New-York.

RODMAN—BENEDICT.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, CORNELIA J. BENEDICT to Dr. CHARLES RODMAN, both of Waterbury, Conn.

WALKINSHAW—BATES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Thomas McKetchie, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, JOHN S. WALKINSHAW, of New-York, to Miss JESSIE BATES, of Brooklyn. No cards.

WILLIAMS—GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 19th inst., by Rev. E. J. Hiscox, RICHARD A. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to KATE A. GORDON, of Matawan, N. J.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, at his late residence, No. 18 East 20th-st., WM. F. BEEKMAN, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.

BILLERWELL.—On Friday, Dec. 20, MARGARET BILLERWELL, a native of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Her friends, and the friends of her brothers, George and John Billerwell, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 3 Abingdon-square, on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Jedburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Harlem, Dec. 19, SARAH E. BROWN, wife of John Brown.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 222 East 124th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Westport, Conn., on the 19th inst., Mr. WILLIAM C. BRINCKERHOFF, formerly of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at North Dutch Church, corner William and Fulton sts., on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

DE FOREST.—In Greenburg, Westchester County, Dec. 17, LYDIA SEARS DE FOREST, aged 79 years, widow of Benjamin De Forest, formerly of Southeast, N. Y.

Funeral on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, South-east Centre.

DURYEA.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 16th inst., NICHOLAS W. DURYEA, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., and the fraternity generally, are invited to attend the funeral services at Rev. Dr. Brownlee's Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Boat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 9½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hamilton Ferry at 2 P. M.

The members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their rooms on Saturday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of proceeding to the Hamilton Ferry to receive the remains of our deceased brother, NICHOLAS W. DURYEA, and accompany them to Green-wood Cemetery.

WM. GRAHAM, M.

FARRINGTON.—On Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M., GEORGE W. FARRINGTON, aged 55 years, 9 months, and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 328 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.

FROST.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, MATILDA BOWNE, daughter of Stephen A. and Matilda B. Frost, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, on the arrival of the 10:40 A. M. train from New-York.

HOPPIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, WILLIAM WARNER, infant son of William W. and Katherine B. Hoppin, aged 14 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 50 West 52d-st., on Saturday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LASHER.—On Friday, Dec. 20, SARAH EMMA, only daughter of Daniel N. and Emma Lasher, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 68 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn.

LEGER.—On Friday evening, Dec. 20, HENRY LEGER, of No. 32 Broadway, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEADE.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, ALBERT EDWIN, only child of Edwin R. and Julia M. Meade, aged 8 years.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of the parents, No. 235 West 14th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

NEEFUS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1872, JOHN D. NEEFUS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M., the members of Nassau Chapter and Clinton Commandery are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at his late residence, corner of Franklin-av. and Monroe-st., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be taken by the 10 o'clock train, Jersey City, on Monday morning, Dec. 23, to New-Brunswick, for burial service.

PUTNAM.—Suddenly, Dec. 20, GEORGE P. PUTNAM. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHYFE.—On Tuesday evening, 17th inst., at Tarrytown, N. Y., Mr. JOHN PHYFE, formerly of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Saturday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 19, ELLEN ROBERTS, aged 44.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robt. H. Roberts, No. 232 East 26th-st., today, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock.

READY.—THOMAS GOODALL READY, in this City, on the 19th inst., aged 39 years.

His remains will be taken to Canada for interment. No following to railroad station.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Greenville, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 19, JOHN TAYLOR, aged 50 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Greenville, N. J.

☞ California papers please copy.

VAN HORNE.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, widow of James P. Van Horne, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1872, at Artist Lake, Long Island, DORCAS F. WRIGHT, aged 77 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 P. M., Saturday, 21st inst., at the residence of her son, E. D. Carpenter, Artist Lake.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. D.—A brief notice of the very sudden death of this devout Christian and beloved physician seems called for from some of his many friends, as a just tribute to his memory. He literally dropped down dead of heart disease, and now that he is gone we may well doubt whether many among us are as well prepared as he for so hasty a summons. Dr. Wilson was well known for many years in New-York, and honored for his skill in treating cases of lunacy, of which he had made a special study. One of New-York's most distinguished surgeons remarked, while looking at his cold remains, "There was one of the brightest minds our City has ever produced." He was for years in charge of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, and was afterward appointed to the care of Bellevue Hospital. He was a man of refined tastes, and of remarkable simplicity and purity of life. His disposition was singularly bright and genial, so that he was not only the guide and counselor of his older children, but the companion and playmate of the younger. Above all, he was a devout and humble Christian, and a constant churchman, seldom were the church doors open for service that he was not found among the worshipers. Only those who have been through the fiery furnace of affliction can know what the loss of such a man is to his nearest and dearest.

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700 do........ 59⅞
800 do........ 59⅞
1400 do........ 59⅝
100 do........ 59⅝
800 do........ 59⅝
1200 do.......c. 59⅝
100 do........ 59⅝
500 do........ 59⅞
200 do........ 59⅞
1100 do........ 59⅞
100 do.......b3. 59⅞
300 do........ 59⅞
100 do.......c. 59⅞
100 do........ 59⅞
2100 do........ 60
1500 do........ 60⅛
400 do........ 60
100 do.......c. 60
200 do........ 60⅛
900 do.......b3. 60⅛
100 do........ 60⅛
400 do........ 60⅛
1000 do........ 60⅜
900 do.......b30. 61⅛
100 do........ 60⅛
600 do........ 60⅜
200 do........ 60⅛
100 do........ 60⅜
300 do........ 60⅛
25 do........ 60⅜
200 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60⅛
500 do........ 60⅛
600 do.......c. 60
100 do........ 60
100 do........ 60⅛
500 do........ 60⅛
900 do........ 60⅜
300 do........ 60⅛
200 do.......c. 60⅜
600 do........ 60⅜
600 do........ 60½
800 do........ 60⅜
1200 do........ 60⅜
200 do.......c. 60⅜
1000 do........ 60⅜
800 do........ 60⅜
200 do.......b3. 61
100 do.......c. 60⅜
700 do........ 60⅜
800 do........ 60⅜
100 do........ 60⅜
1200 do........ 61
100 Erie Pf....b.c. b5. 78⅛
800 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 97⅛
200 do........ 97⅛
100 do........ 97⅜
200 do.......b30. 98⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.'65..112
5000 U. S. 5-20 C '67...115⅜
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 67..115⅜
15,000 U. S. 10-40 C.....109⅛
10,000 do........109⅛
3,000 U.S. 6's, Cur....112⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200 Western Union.... 80⅜
100 do.......u.r. 80⅜
200 do.......c. 80⅜
100 do........ 80⅜
100 do........ 80⅜
100 do.......c. 80⅜
200 do.......c. 80⅜
300 do.......u.r. 80⅜
600 do........ 80⅜
300 do........ 80⅜
200 do........ 80⅜
100 Union Pacific...c. 37⅝
25 Michigan Central..115
200 Rock Island........110⅜
400 do........ 110⅜
800 Erie Railroad..... 61
1200 do........ 61⅛
700 do........ 61⅛
800 do........ 61⅜
300 do........ 61¼
900 do........ 61
500 do........ 61⅛
400 do.......c. 61
600 do........ 61⅛
1100 do........ 61
100 do.......b3. 61⅛
200 do........ 60⅞
100 do........ 60¾
200 do........ 60⅝
700 do.......c. 60⅜
100 do........ 61⅛
100 do........ 60⅝
100 do.......c. 60
300 do........ 60
100 do........ 59⅞
2500 do........ 59⅞
100 do........ 59⅞
600 do........ 60
200 do........ 60⅛
100 do.......u.r. 60
3200 do........ 60⅛
500 do........ 60⅜
300 do........ 60½

100 Erie Preferred.... 78⅛
600 N.Y.C. & Hudson. 97⅜
700 Lake Shore........ 95⅝
1500 do........ 95⅛
400 do........ 95⅜
700 do........ 95⅜
100 do.......c. 95⅜
600 St. Paul........ 54½
100 do.......b3. 54⅜
200 do.......b30. 55⅛
200 Boston H. & Erie. 9⅛
600 do.......b3. 9⅛
600 do........ 9⅛
100 do.......c. 9⅛
700 do.......b3. 9⅜
500 do........ 9⅜
200 do........ 9⅛
400 do.......s3. 9⅜
100 do.......b3. 9⅛
100 do........ 9½
200 Ohio & Miss........ 48⅛
300 Tol. & Wabash.... 72½
100 do........ 72⅜
300 C. C. & I. C........ 36⅜
300 do........ 36⅛
400 do.......c. 36⅛
400 do........ 36⅜
600 do........ 36⅛
200 do.......b3. 36⅛
100 do........ 36⅜
100 do........ 36⅛
300 Pacific Mail.....c. 76⅛
200 do........ 76⅜
400 do........ 76⅛
400 do........ 76⅜
300 do........ 76⅛
1500 do........ 76⅛
800 do........ 76
500 do........ 75⅞
500 do........ 76
100 do........ 76⅛
300 do........ 76

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Virginia 6s, C... 56
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old.s3. 80
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds..102⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 89⅛
3,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.G. 78⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 81
7,000 do........ 80½
10,000 Mor. & Es. 2d... 97⅜
3,000 C., P. & Ash. n. 94
5,000 L. S. Div. bds... 93
5,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.b.c 88⅛
30 Fourth Nat. Bank.114⅛
25 Am.Exchange Bk.109
300 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 80⅜
600 do........ 80⅜
600 do........ 80⅛
200 do........ 80⅜
1200 do........ 80
500 do........ 79⅞
100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 21
50 Man. Gas Co.b. c.203½
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.. 89
800 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. 97⅜
300 do........ 97⅛
700 do........ 97⅜
1100 do........ 97
700 do........ 96⅞
100 do........ 97
200 Erie Railroad..... 60⅜
100 do........ 60⅜
600 do..bet. call. 60⅜
200 do........ 61
100 do........ 60⅝
600 do........ 60⅝
1000 do........ 60⅝
1700 do........ 60⅜
200 do........ 60⅜
800 do........ 60⅛
1200 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60⅜
1100 do........ 60⅛
700 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60
200 do........ 59⅞
100 do.......s3. 59⅞
100 do........ 59⅞
100 do........ 59⅞
400 do........ 59⅞
500 do........ 59⅞
800 do........ 59⅞

300 Pac. M. S. Co.b. c. 76
1300 do........ 76⅛
400 do.......c. 75⅞
1000 do........ 76
900 do.......c. 75¾
200 do........ 76
700 do........ 76⅛
400 do........ 76
100 do........ 75⅞
500 do........ 76
1000 do........ 76⅛
100 Atlantic M. S. Co. 13¼
200 Harlem Railroad..117
200 do.......c.117⅛
300 L.S. & M.So.R.b.c. 95½
300 do........ 95⅜
800 do........ 95⅜
500 do........ 95⅛
200 do........ 95
200 do........ 94⅞
20 Clev. & Pitt. Gt... 89
600 U. Pac. R..b.c.b3. 38
200 do........ 37⅞
500 do........ 38
200 Chi. & R. I. R.b.c.110⅜
200 do........ 110⅜
100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 54⅛
100 do..bet. call. 54⅜
200 St. Louis & I.M.R. 94
100 Bos., H. & E.b. c. 9⅛
100 do.......b3. 9⅛
200 do........ 9⅛
100 do.......b.3. 9⅜
100 do.......c. 9⅛
200 do........ 9⅛
100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 72⅜
100 H. & St.Jo..b.c.c. 48⅛
200 do........ 48⅛
800 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 48⅛
600 do........ 48
600 do.......b3. 48
200 do........ 47⅞
100 do........ 47⅞
100 C., C. & I. C..b.c.c. 36⅛
1100 do........ 36⅛
100 do........ 36
300 do........ 36⅛
500 do........ 36⅛
100 do........ 36⅛
400 do........ 36

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

200 Canton........ 102
100 do........ 102⅛
200 do........ 102⅛
200 New Central Coal. 47
100 do........ 47
1600 Western U. Tel.. 80
300 do........ 80⅛
500 do........ 80⅛
300 do........ 80⅛
300 do........ 80⅛
500 do........ 80⅛
100 do........ 80⅛
100 do........ 80⅛
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 66

200 Erie Railroad.... 59⅝
100 do.......s3. 59⅝
100 do.......c. 59⅛
300 do........ 59⅜
600 do........ 59⅝
200 do........ 59⅞
200 do........ 59⅞
1600 do........ 60
700 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60⅛
500 do........ 60⅛
1200 do........ 60⅛
900 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60

100 U. S. Ex......b30. 80
800 Pacific Mail...... 76⅛
100 do........ 76⅜
200 do........ 76⅜
400 do.......s3. 76⅜
100 do........ 76⅜
1500 do........ 76⅝
600 do........ 76⅝
1600 do........ 77
500 do........ 77⅛
800 do........ 77⅛
200 do........ 77⅜
700 do........ 77⅜
100 do........ 77⅛
300 do........ 77⅛
300 do.......c. 77⅛
200 do........ 77⅜
200 do........ 77⅜
500 do........ 77⅛
200 do........ 77⅛
300 do........ 77⅛
900 do........ 77⅛
200 do........ 77
200 do........ 77⅛
1000 do........ 77
100 do........ 77⅛
100 do........ 77⅛
100 do........ 77⅜
300 do........ 77⅜
400 do........ 77⅜
100 do........ 77⅜
800 do........ 77⅜
1200 do........ 78
1800 do........ 78⅛
200 do........ 78⅛
1400 do........ 78⅜
500 do........ 78⅜
100 do........ 78⅜
300 do........ 78⅜
200 do........ 78⅜
1700 do........ 78⅛
1400 do........ 78
1100 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 97
100 do.......b3. 97⅛
400 do........ 97⅛
100 do........ 97⅛
500 do........ 97⅛
3800 Lake Shore........ 96
3400 do........ 95⅛
900 do........ 95⅛
300 do........ 95⅛
300 do.......b3. 95⅛
300 do........ 95⅛
200 do........ 95⅛
100 do........ 95

100 Erie Railroad...... 59⅞
900 do........ 60
200 do.......b3. 60⅛
1000 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60
500 do........ 59⅞
600 do........ 59⅞
400 do........ 59⅞
1500 do........ 59⅞
200 do........ 59⅞
300 do........ 59⅞
100 do........ 59⅞
1000 do........ 60
100 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60⅛
900 do........ 60⅛
500 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 60⅛
900 do........ 60
1800 do........ 60⅛
500 do.......b3. 60⅛
1000 do........ 60⅛
100 do........ 60⅛
300 do........ 60
100 do........ 59⅞
200 do........ 59⅞
200 do........ 60
1200 do........ 60⅛
100 do........ 60⅛
500 do........ 60⅛
400 Union Pacific........ 37⅞
300 do.......b3. 38
1300 do........ 38
400 Toledo & Wabash. 72⅛
100 do.......c. 72⅜
100 do........ 72⅜
100 St. Paul.........c. 54⅛
100 do........ 55
100 do.......s3. 55
800 do.......b3. 55
200 do........ 55
100 St. Paul Pf........ 77⅛
500 Rock Island........110⅛
200 do........ 110
100 B., H. & E....b15. 9⅛
100 do........ 9⅛
400 Han. & St. Jo..... 48⅛
1200 Ohio & Miss........ 48
500 do........ 48⅛
100 do.......b3. 48⅛
100 C., C. & I. C........ 36⅛
100 do........ 36⅛
100 do........ 36⅛
200 do........ 36⅛
1000 do........ 36⅛
100 do.......b3. 36⅛

FRIDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Street has not yet recovered from the surprise of yesterday in the restitution of $9,000,000 by Jay Gould to the Erie Road. Indeed, the wonder at the event is quite general on the Street and outside the Street, and we may safely say the surprise is as great on the London Exchange as at home. The sensation today is transferred to the Stock of the Road, which, it is known, was heavily purchased in both markets by Gould, in anticipation of his overture of settlement. If, as he claims, his present holding is over 200,000 shares, (or about one-fourth the Common Capital,) the profits on a large part of it must count almost by millions. The price on the Exchange here touched 61⅞ ₱ cent., and in London 52 ₱ cent. Sterling, equal in our Currency to about 63 ₱ cent. Late in the day there was a rumor current on the London Exchange that there was a hitch in the Gould arrangement, and the price went down to 49 ₱ cent. Sterling. Of course there is no ground known here for such a report. The sales of the Stock today are enormous in amount, and as London Cables were flying about the Street every ten or fifteen minutes, the presumption is that the transactions in that market were under equal excitement.

In other Stocks, today, the business was very active and generally at firmer and, in some cases, advancing prices. The market is essentially in the control of the *Bull* interest, and so little courage is shown by the opposite party, thus far, since the North-west *corner*, that there is little or no borrowing demand for Stocks for delivery, as usual in speculative seasons, heretofore, on *short* contracts. The consequence is the Brokers operating for the *Bull* account have to carry over their Stocks at a round cost for Money from day to day, and the consolation is that their customers can afford ⅛ ₱ cent. a day as long as their Stocks go up at the rate of 1@2 ₱ cent. This eighth per cent. per diem has become literally an every-day business, for Money-lenders refuse to contract for more than a day at a time, or for the day without promise of renewal, although renewals are no doubt often made by mutual consent. Money borrowers outside this daily speculation, including some of the Commission Brokers who have "turned" Stocks at a bare commission when Money was comparatively easy, find great difficulty and annoyance, as well as loss of commissions four or five times over, in making their arrangements. The pressure for Money today is quite general, and there is no apparent relief in prospect this side the New Year. Yet after today, the Government will disburse a very considerable sum of January Interest on the Public Funds, which must help the Bank averages of next week. The Broadway Bank is disbursing about $2,000,000 to the Savings Banks in reimbursement of City and County loans falling due today.

The sales of Gold today were at 111⅛@111⅜ ₱ cent. The market is firmer than yesterday, and Exchange on London has gone up to 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent, 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent. sight. The demand is good in anticipation of New-Year settlements for Foreign account, which, as noted above, really begin with the holders of Government Coupons to-morrow.

In the Public Funds, and in State and Railroad Bonds, there is a very moderate business at the Exchange Board, but prices keep up remarkably well, against the draw-back of tight Money. The Pacifics and old Western Mortgages are in fair request, and there has been some speculative demand for Boston, Hartford, and Erie Mortgages.

After the late Board the speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks had a firm look on nearly all descriptions, and there is little question that the surprise of yesterday on the Gould-Erie settlement, and the subsequent large advance in the Erie Stock, have imparted additional zest to speculation in other Stocks, which some of the operators would probably be ashamed to acknowledge as prompted by the success of Jay Gould.

Closing Quotations—DEC. 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold	111⅜	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	82½	82½
Pacific Mail	76⅞	78
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77⅛
St. Paul Common	54	55
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	48⅛
Western Union Telegraph	80⅛	80½
Erie	57⅛	60⅛
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅛
Lake Shore	94⅞	95⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	36
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅜
North-west Preferred	86	86⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅛	48⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Stock Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was irregular. Erie closed steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,747,212 80
Gold payments	1,138,625 37
Gold balance	44,959,061 27
Currency receipts	1,693,391 96
Currency payments	331,648 55
Currency balance	24,861,214 07
Customs	188,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81........113⅜
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81........117⅜
5-20 reg., '62........112
5-20 coup., '62........112
5-20 reg., '64........112
5-20 coup., '64........112
5-20 reg., '65........112
5-20 coup., '65........112⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65........111⅜
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65........114⅜
5-20 coup., '67........116
5-20 coup., '68........115⅜
10-40 reg........109⅛
10-40 coup........109⅜
5s coup., '81........111
6s Currency........112⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc.. 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......100½
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76.100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..100⅜
Erie 1st, Extended...100
Erie 2d 7s, '79........ 97
Erie 3d 7s, '83........ 93
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 92
Erie 5th 7s, '88....... 89⅛
Long Dock Bonds..... 90
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92⅛
Hud.R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85.102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....100
Harlem 1st 7s........100⅛
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.. 99
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds... 94
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bds.... 90
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.....112
Chi. B. & Q. 8s, 1st.....112
Mich. So. 7s, 2d........ 97
M. So.& N.I. S. F. 7s.101
Cleve. & Tol. New Bs. 95
C.,P'ville & A.Old Bs. 99½
C.,P'ville&A.New Bs. 93⅛
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.. 97
Buff. & Erie New Bs. 94⅛
Lake S. Con. Coup.Bs.100
Lake S. Con. R. Bds.. 98⅛
Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo. 97⅛
West. Pac. Bonds...... 92
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds...102⅛
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds.... 89⅛
Un. P. Land Grant 7s. 78⅜
Un. Pac. Income 10s. 81
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75........102
Alton & T. H. 1st.......100
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.. 78
Chi. & N. W. S. F....100
Chi. & N. W.Cons.Bs. 91

C. & N. W. Ext. Bs... 91
Chi. & N. W. 1st....... 98⅛
H. & St. Jo. L. Gts...100
H. & St. Jo. Conv..... 92⅛
T. & Wab. 1st Ext..... 99
Tol.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 91⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 91⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 83
Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 96
Gt. Western 2d, '93... 86
Gal. & Chi. 2d......... 96⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac......103
Morris & Es. 1st......103⅛
Morris & Es. 2d....... 97⅛
N. J. Cen. 1st, New...103
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.104⅛
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d... 93
Cleve.& P. Cons. S. F. 94
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d..... 99
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 97
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 86⅛
Chi. & Alton 1st........103
Chi. & Alton Income. 94
O. & Miss. Cons. S. F. 95
Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 94
O. & Miss. 2d, Cons... 84⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 94
Peninsula 1st, Conv.. 95
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...106⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 93⅛
Mil. & St. P. 7s. Gold. 98⅛
Chi. & Mil. 1st........ 93⅛
C., C. & I. C. 1st...... 88⅛
C., C. & I. C. 2d....... 72⅛
Tol., P. & W., W. D... 88
Tol., P. & W., Bur. D. 81
N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 99
Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s.. 42⅛
Bos., H. & E. Guar... 55
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 81⅛
B.,C.R.&M.1st 7s,G'd. 86

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	
City 6s, new	100⅜	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	123½	124
Pennsylvania Central	55⅞	56
Reading	116½	116⅜
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59½
Catawissa Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅜	26
Northern Central	38	about
Lehigh Navigation	36½	36⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	90

The following is the Bill moved in the House of Representatives by Mr. Merriam, of New-York, to authorize Free Banking:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws and parts of laws which limit the amount of national bank circulation be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That new banking associations may be formed, under the National Currency act, in any of the States or Territories of the United States upon a deposit of United States bonds with the Controller of the Currency; but such bonds shall not bear a greater rate of interest than five per centum per annum.

The Rome and Watertown Road will pay a Scrip Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 15. The transfers close Dec. 31.

The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay the January Gold Coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Bank of Commerce will pay the Currency Coupons of the Pacific of Missouri, Second Mortgage, Jan. 2.

The January Interest of the Willimantic Road will be paid by Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-street.

The Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.* of the United Roads of New-Jersey, (leased by the Pennsylvania Central,) will be paid by the Treasurer, at No. 57 Broadway, Jan. 10.

The New-Jersey Midland Coupons, due Jan. 1, will be paid by Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street. And the New-York Midland Interest will be paid by the same Bankers.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch will pay the January Gold Coupons of the Central Pacific Road, and also the Interest then due on the Western Pacific, now part of the Central line.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of America has declared its usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The old Bank of New-York has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan 2.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Farmers' Trust will pay its usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2. Hereafter the Company propose to pay their Dividends Quarterly.

The old Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

Mr. E. C. Bates was today admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange. He is of the house of Messrs. James T. Bates & Co., No. 11 Wall-street.

The East River Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Merchants' Exchange has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Importers' and Traders' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Hanover Bank will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.* Jan. 2.

The Oriental Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry-goods have been to the specie value of $1,909,746; amount marketed, $1,504,634.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE OFFER THE BALANCE OF THE First Mortgage (only $16,000 per mile) Eight Per Cent. Gold Quarterly Coupon Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana. This road is finished and equipped, and already does a large business in the transportation of block coal.
JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL GOLD SEVENS.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st., will receive subscriptions for One Million Dollars of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, at 95, payable and deliverable Jan. 1. The present cash value of the share capital of the Company is over fifteen million dollars.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

The Louisiana Returning Boards.

From the New-Orleans National Republican, Dec. 17.

Let the Northern papers understand that what they called the Custom-house Returning Board, which returned the present State officers, in no manner depends for its legal authority upon the United States Court. It derives its validity from a decision rendered by the Eighth District (*State*) Court, and its returns would have been precisely the same that they now are had the United States Court not intervened at all, *provided* the Governor had not set the State Courts at defiance, and instead of submitting to their mandates, torn the Judge from the Bench by violence. Judge Durell's order only had the effect of enforcing the decision of the State Court indirectly. The Supreme Court of the United States could not help McEnery if it would. The Board decided by the State Court to be the legal one has returned Mr. Kellogg elected, and there is no appeal except a contest or a suit, under the Enforcement act, before Judge Durell. If enough people were prevented from voting for McEnery to have elected him, District-Attorney Beckwith will see that he gets the office. Let him hasten to bring suit. It is his only hope.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 20, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Resin, bbls	1,730
Bees-wax, pks	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	200
Broom-Corn, bales	48	Beef, pks	178
Copper, bbls	28	Pork, pks	4,273
Cotton, bales	3,781	Cut-meats, pks	2,059
Dried Fruit, pkgs	40	Lard, tcs	1,444
Eggs, bbls	1,065	Lard, kegs	25
Flour, bbls	11,156	Dressed Hogs, No.	950
Wheat, bushels	49,760	Butter, pks	2,248
Corn, bushels	22,200	Cheese, pks	3,225
Oats, bushels	25,800	Grease, pks	57
Malt, bushels	300	Stearine, pks	146
Barley, bushels	14,000	Oil, Red, bbls	15
Grass-seed, bags	200	Oil, bbls	50
Flaxseed, bags	13	Oil-cake, pks	1,337
Beans, bbls	313	Pea-nuts, bags	1,254
Hemp, bales	18	Starch, pks	400
Hops, bales	276	Tobacco, hhds	242
Hides, No.	60	Tobacco, pks	542
Hides, bales	200	Wool, bales	232
Leather, sides	7,962	Whisky, bbls	333

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Emilie, for Liverpool—30,036 bushels Wheat, 541 bales Cotton, 250 tcs. Lard, 3,000 Staves.

By the brig Albatross, for Liverpool—1,100 bbls. Resin, 44 bbls. Wax, 250 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 138 bags Ham, 5 bales Corks.

By the bark Kismet, for Bordeaux—647 hhds. Tobacco, 447 gallons Brandy, 15,600 Staves.

By the bark Weymouth, for Hamburg—3,606 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the schooner Ebenezer, for Rotterdam—752 tcs. Lard, 2,880 Staves.

By the brig Independenza, for Marseilles—45 hhds Tobacco, 20 boxes Shoulders, 79 boxes Bellies, 15 boxes Middles, 17 hhds. Tallow, 974 tcs. Lard, 15 cases Hams, 6 boxes Backs, 11,400 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet since our last within the range of 33½c.@35c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly at unaltered figures.

CEMENT—Has been inquired for at $1 60 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Pending the offering of the samples of Rio, by the Merrimac, which brings a cargo of 15,698 bags, no business of moment has been transacted, values remaining as before.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery, and quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 1,036 bales, including 414 bales to shippers, and 622 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been on a restricted scale, with prices quoted off 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 10,400 bales, (of which 3,000 bales last evening, and 7,400 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 19 3-16c.; January, 19⅛c.@19 5-16c.; February, 19⅝c.; March, 19⅞c.; April, 20c.@20 1-16c.; May, 20⅜c.; and June, 20⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: December, 19.22c.; January, 19.16c.; February, 19.56c.; March, 19.86; April, 20.16c.; May, 20.35c. The receipts at this port today were 3,781 bales, including 3,164 bales from Norfolk, 617 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 23,713 bales, and for the week 114,784 bales, against 122,066 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,520,318 bales, against 1,247,128 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	17½
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛
Strict Good Ord'y	18¾	19	19⅛	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞
Good Middling	21⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜

EGGS—Fresh stock has been in fair request, and really desirable marks have been held with firmness. Limed goods have been of comparatively ready sale at full rates. We quote: State and Jersey fresh stock at 35c.@37c., the latter rate for extra choice marks; Western, prime fresh, at 34c@35c., and limed stock within the range of 25c.@28c. ₱ dozen.

COCOA.—Has been in slack request and rather weak as to price. Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@31c.; Caracas, 15½c.@16½c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@13½c.; San Domingo, 7c @7½c., gold, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a livelier business reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly in shipping extras, for prompt and early January deliveries, at about steady rates. Holders have not been urgent in their offerings of supplies of desirable grades at the current prices. Sales have been reported of 14,400 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 20; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 85@$7 25; good to extra choice do. at $7 25@$7 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 80@$7 25, chiefly at $6 90@$7 10 for standard brands; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 90@$7 25 ₱ bbl; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 5,000 bbls. Extra City, shipping stock, deliverable up to Jan. 15, at full figures; and 1,000 bbls. Extra State, first half of January, at $7 10 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been selling only in job lots, and has not varied as to price, the offerings having been very moderate. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at from $5 85@$8 10 for very inferior to very good, and $8 10@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl....California Flour has been quiet, but steady, within the range of from $8 50@$9 25, chiefly at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. ....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 70@$6 55 for very inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl. Sales 375 bbls., chiefly at $6 30@$6 55 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 50 for White do.; $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales were 350 bbls. in lots, chiefly Yellow Western, from dock and store, at $3 25@$3 40 ₱ bbl....Bag Meal has been slow of sale at $1 10@$1 28, and Bolted do. at $1 25@$1 65....Oat-meal at $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in quite moderate jobbing demand, within the previous range of from $3 90@$4 25 for State, and $4 25@$4 50 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs., the latter rate for fancy.

FISH—There has been a fair jobbing inquiry for supplies, on a generally steady basis as to prices. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 25c. for scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Of Dutch Herring, 2,600 kegs sold at $1 40 ₱ keg.

FRUIT—The business in foreign has been mainly in a jobbing way and comparatively moderate, with values generally quoted as before. Sales 5,000 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 05; 1,000 boxes loose Muscatel do., part at $2 65; 350 bbls. Currants, part at 6⅛c.@6⅝c.; 300 cases Figs, 25 cases Citron, and 300 bags Brazil Nuts, on private terms, the latter now quoted at 11c.; 25 cases Turkey Prunes at 7⅛c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 05; loose Muscatel do. at $2 65 ₱ box; Valencia do. at 9½c.; Currants at 6⅛c.@7c.; Figs at 11c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 7⅛c.; Almonds at 18½c.@29c.; Filberts at 11⅛c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts, 11c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—There has been rather more inquiry noted for desirable lots of Spring Wheat, for shipment and milling, and prices have been quoted a shade firmer, with less eagerness noted on the part of holders to realize. Winter Wheat has been scarce and in some request for milling, at full previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at $1 62 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 51@$1 52 for prime to choice No. 2 North-western Spring, with $1 55@$1 56 given as the quotation for strictly prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, though another boat-load of the latter was placed late yesterday at $1 54; $1 42@$1 45 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 45 for boat-loads of very good stock; $1 78@$1 80 for Red Western; $1 85 for Amber do.; $1 95@$2 for White Western and Canada, and $2 05 for White State....Corn has been more freely dealt in, the transactions having been mainly in old Mixed Western in store, and in good part for export, but prices have been quoted a shade easier, holders meeting the demand quite promptly at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 127,000 bushels, at 63½c.@64c. for very good to prime old Mixed Western, in store; 63c. for inferior do., do.; 66c.@66½c., chiefly at 66c., for do., afloat; 64½c.@65½c. for new Mixed Western, in car lots; 66c.@66½c. for new, and 67c. for old Yellow Western, in lots.... Rye has been quoted firm, but has been without activity....Barley has been quiet at about old figures. ....Barley-malt has been in moderate request at about previous quotations; 5,000 bushels choice Canada sold at $1 40 ₱ bushel....New Oats have been in less request, and quoted generally a cent a bushel lower, with more urgency on the part of holders to place supplies. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, at 45c.@47½c. for new Mixed Western; 44c.@46c. for new Black do.; 47c.@50c. for new White. Old stock altogether nominal.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate demand at about steady rates, with Bale Hay quoted at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 80 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long stock, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been more call for Manila, but at less firm prices: quoted at 10½c., gold, at which rate 1,000 bags, by the Camilla, at Boston, were sold. The Charmer's cargo here is being placed in store. Jute has been in more request within the previous range; 1,500 bales sold on private terms. Jute Butts have been in good demand at firm rates; sales, 2,250 bales at 2 3-16c.@2¼c., currency, and 3,000 bales, for future delivery, at 2 7-16c., currency, and 2 5-12c., gold. We quote: American, $120@$125 for Undressed, and $190@$240 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 9c.@9½c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5c.; Jute Butts at 2⅛c.@2⅝c., currency, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have further advanced sharply on an active and excited market, influenced, in good part, by the very favorable foreign advices. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, none; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 38c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; Belgian, (Poperinghe,) 40c.@45c.; Californians, 56c., ₱ lb. The receipts for the week have been 231 bales domestic and 1,567 bales foreign; and since Sept. 1, 14,890 bales domestic and 6,684 bales foreign. The exports this week were confined to a single bale. Mr. Emmet Wells, in his circular of this week, remarks of the recent movements: "The transactions have been on a large scale, and chiefly in English, owing, doubtless, to their low value as compared with other Hops. We notice the arrival this week of a consignment of new California Hops, being the first receipt of the season from that district. The quality is superb, and outranks anything in the market. Part of the invoice has been sold at 56c., cash; those remaining unsold are held for higher figures. The domestic receipts have dwindled down to almost nothing; in fact the supply of new American is nearly exhausted. The market closes very strong, with a tendency to a further advance."

METALS—Copper has been in quite brisk request, partly on speculative account, at buoyant prices; sales 600,000 lbs. Lake at 31c.@32c., cash; 300,000 lbs. do., for forward delivery, at 32c.; and 150 tons English at 28½c.@29c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been held with rather more firmness, on the basis of previous quotations, with moderate offerings of stock, but the market has been inactive; 100 tons Eglinton sold on private terms, closing at $48. American Iron has been quiet in the local market at drooping rates, with No. 1 quoted at $46@$48, for prime brands, though common lots were available at much easier rates. For delivery in Pennsylvania, sales have been made of 10,000 tons low-grade product, for water-pipe purposes, 4,000 tons White Mottled, at Pittsburg, and 400 tons Monkland, on private terms. Iron Rails quiet and irregular. Wrought Scrap Iron dull and weak. Of Russian Sheet-iron, 1,250 packs were disposed of, for next season's delivery, on private terms; quoted at 16c., gold, on the spot.... Lead, Spelter, and Zinc quiet at previous rates.... Pig-tin has been in good demand at a further improvement in prices; sales, 100 slabs Straits at 31½c.; 500 slabs do. and Malacca at 31c.@32c., closing firmly, with Straits quoted at 31½c., gold, ₱ lb....Tin Plates have been less active, but quite strong as to values; sales, 1,000 boxes I. C. Charcoal, assorted, $10 75@$11; 750 boxes Charcoal Terne, at $9 75@$10, gold, and 1,000 boxes Charcoal, and 250 boxes Coke Terne, on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for supplies, without any material variation as to values; 115 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 62c.@67c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, the demand having been mainly for the better grades, at about previous quotations; sales, 400 bbls. Strained, in lots, at $3 75@$3 90, the latter for small pks.; 50 bbls. low No. 2, at $3 80; and 5,150 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch quiet, and nominally as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine has been held more firmly, but has been quiet, with sales reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at 59½c.@60½c., closing at 60½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general market presents no new features. Business in all kinds has been in a jobbing way, and quite moderate, quotations remaining about as before. We quote: Crude Whale at 65c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 72@$1 75; Lard-oil at 65c.@77c.; Red-oil, 47c.@49c.; Saponified, 52c.@53c.; Linseed-oil, 90c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 54c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 44c.@47c.; Yellow, 51c.@52½c.; White, 62c.@63c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, 9c.

PETROLEUM—There has been a more confident temper apparent in the general market, and values have been generally quoted stronger both at the Creek and here, with a better inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, last half of January, at 11¼c., closing with 11½c. bid for prompt, and 12c. for next month's delivery. Contracts for Refined for December are now held as high as 26½c., and the combination price for cargoes is yet 27½c., with, however, no business of moment reported. Some 50,000 cases Refined have been closed out on the basis of 28c., now quoted at 29c. At Philadelphia, Refined is held at 27c. Creek quotations are $3 at Petroleum Centre; $3 80 at Rouseville; $3 15@$3 20 at Titusville; $3 25 at Oil City, where the market is represented as excited; $3 on the Lower and $3 25@$3 30 on the Upper Roads.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very moderate call noted for Pork for early delivery, but the offerings having been limited, prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. New Mess at $13 75@$14 for uninspected; 150 bbls. Old do., in lots, at $13 25; and 15 bbls. extra prime at $11 50 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a more urgent offering of supplies, and prices have been much depressed, with a restricted inquiry noted. New Mess quoted nominally at $13 50 asked and $13 bid for December; $12 87½ asked and $12 50 bid for January, February, and March; no transactions were reported. ....Dressed Hogs have been in rather slack demand, within the range of 4⅝c.@6c. for City, and 4⅜c.@5½c. for Western....There has been a moderate movement reported in Cut-meats, at generally unchanged figures. We quote: Pickled Hams at from 9c.@10½c.; Shoulders at 4⅝c.@5c., and Bellies at 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 4⅜c.@5c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6c.@6⅛c.; sales equal to 120 pks. Also, 3,100 Pickled Hams, in bulk, various averages, at 9½c.@10½c.; 4,000 green Shoulders at 4⅜c.@5c.; 2,000 green Hams, 12 lbs., at 9½c.; 2,100 Smoked Hams at 11c.@11½c.; 1,400 Smoked Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; 7,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 7⅛c.; 50,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs., at 7c.; 20,000 lbs. do., 13@14 lbs., at 7¼c.; 100 boxes Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., and 100 boxes Clear Bellies, 13 lbs., on private terms. Also, 500 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, January arrival, reported at 4⅝c....A less active trade has been reported in Bacon, without any marked alterations as to values. Shippers have been purchasing with less freedom. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 200 boxes Short Rib at 6⅛c.@6 9-16c.; 25 boxes very choice do. at 7c., an extreme price; 36 boxes Cumberland at 6⅛c.; 50 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c., and 600 boxes Long Clear at 6⅛c. And for forward delivery, 100 boxes Short Clear, December, at 7⅛c.; 150 boxes do., January, at 7⅛c.; 2,500 boxes Long Clear and Short Clear, January, at 6⅞c.@7c., and 750 boxes Long Clear, March, at 6⅞c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 boxes Short Clear, March, at 8c. And 500 boxes January, on private terms....There has been more activity in Lard for early delivery, but at rather easier prices, holders offering supplies quite freely. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. choice old Western Steam at 7 13-16c.; 300 tcs. good common to good old do., at 7⅝c.@7¾c., iron-bound pks.; 1,550 tcs. prime new Western Steam at 7¾c.; 300 tcs. new Western Kettle at 8c.; 180 tcs. City at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 350 tcs. No. 1 City at 7⅛c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7⅜c. Refiners were buying more freely....For forward delivery there has been less call for stock, with prices closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. City, January deliveries, most, if not all for refining account, at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; and 1,200 tcs. Western Steam, March, at 8c.@8 1-16c., closing at 8c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, January, at 7 1-16c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at $7 40....In Beef products, the main business has been in new tierce stock at essentially unaltered quotations, though supplies have been offered with rather more freedom. We quote: From $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 for New Extra do.; $4@$8 for Old Mess, and $8@$12 for Old Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $20@$30 for Extra India Mess. Sales, 350 tcs....Beef Hams at $31@$33....Butter of really good to choice grade is in quite active request, in a jobbing way, mainly for local use, at well maintained prices, and not offered with much freedom. There is also some export call noted, chiefly for low priced stock. We quote within the range from 27c.@32c. for fair to choice State Dairies; 35c.@38c. for do. fine to choice pails and half-tubs; 30c.@32c. for good average pails; 10c.@15c. for poor to fair ordinary Western, there being scarcely any movement in the better grades of Western; 20c.@28c. for common to extra choice Western Roll, of which there is a limited offering of the finer makes; 28c.@30c. for best samples of fresh Canada, and 7c.@8c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been very moderately sought after within the previous range. We quote at from 8c.@14½c. for very poor to fine Factory; 14⅝c.@15c. for extra choice do., in odd lots; 7c.@13c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for skim, ₱ lb. The unfavorable cable reports have been discouraging, especially to the shipping interest.

SALT—A moderate inquiry has been noted for stock, prices of which have been quoted firm; sack stock scarce.

SEEDS—Clover has been in more confident demand, and quoted rather firmer, at 9½c. for strictly prime samples; sales, 450 bags. Flax, Timothy, and Calcutta Linseed dull at former quotations.

SUGARS—There has been rather more urgency on the part of some holders of Raw to place supplies, influenced, in part, by the protracted money stringency, and to effect sales concessions have been made, which, however, have not been generally yielded. At the modified figures there has been more disposition to purchase, chiefly on refining account. Sales have been reported since our last, of 922 hhds. and 634 boxes, including 380 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 9c.; 500 hhds. good do. do., (placed a day or two since, but just made public,) at 9⅛c.; 28 hhds. Clarified Cuba at 9⅞c.; 14 hhds. Demerara at 11c.; 436 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 9, at 9c., and 198 boxes do., called desirable No. 12s, at 9 13-16c. ₱ lb. On the basis of these sales, fair refining stock was quoted at 9c.; good do. at 9⅛c., and prime at 9⅜c., but many holders were insisting on old figures, and refining bids on the same basis. Refined Sugars were in quite moderate demand at unaltered quotations.

TALLOW, &c.—The Tallow trade today was comparatively light, but no new features were developed as to supply or values. The want of freight room checked export dealings. Sales, 97,000 lbs., part at 8⅝c. for Prime. Other kinds of stock dull and unchanged.

TOBACCO—There has been a moderate call for Kentucky for home use and shipment, at steady rates; sales, 150 hhds. at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.; also, 49 hhds. Damaged (by auction) at 4⅛c.@13½c. ₱ lb. A fair business has been reported in Seed Leaf, within the previous range; sales, 100 cases 1870 crop, sundry kinds, at 16c.@20c.; 150 cases 1871 crop, sundry kinds, 10c.@11⅛c.; 200 cases 1871 crop Connecticut, 45c.@62½c.; 100 cases 1871 crop New-York, on private terms; 100 cases 1871 crop Ohio, partly at 15c.; 200 cases 1871 Wisconsin, 9½c.@9¾c.; and 100 cases 1871 crop Pennsylvania, on private terms. Of Spanish, 400 bales Havana sold at 97c.@$1 07. Manufactured rather slow of sale at old quotations.

WHISKY—Declined to 97½c. ₱ gallon, on sales of 150 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Business, both on berth and charter, has been slow, since our last, with rather less firmness noted as to rates, especially for Grain....For Liverpool the reported engagements have been, by sail, 230 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 30 hhds. Tallow at 35s., and 350 tcs. Lard on private terms. Also, a British ship, 997 tons, and two British barks, 744 and 399 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 7,800 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. ₱ bushel....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 597 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and a Norwegian bark, with general cargo, reported from Baltimore, on private terms.... For the Continent, direct, a British bark, 776 tons, hence with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 750 pks. Bacon and Lard, and 150 tons do., nearly all at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton; also, an Austrian bark, with a full cargo of Provisions, on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 550 boxes Bacon and 150 tons Bacon and Lard at 40s. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 350 tcs. Lard, 235 boxes Bacon, and 10 bbls. Pearl Ashes at 50s; 30 bbls. Pork and 20 bbls. Apples on private terms, and 50 cases Tobacco at 42s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 251 tons, with equal to about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms.... For Pernambuco, by sail, 300 cases Petroleum at 25c.; 50 tons measurement goods at 25c., and 1,200 bbl. Shooks on private terms; also, a British bark, 178 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For New-York, an American bark, 342 tons, and schooner, 322 tons, with Melado, reported from Matanzas, at $4.

The City Marshals—Mayor Hall's New Programme.

It is rumored that Mayor Hall will remove from office, immediately before the expiration of his term, all the present City Marshals, and appoint thirty-five new ones, to hold over, like the new Corporation Counsel, during the administration of Mayor Havemeyer. The law authorizes the appointment only of thirty-five Marshals, and yet Mayor Hall has, during his incumbency designated at least fifty or sixty persons to act in this capacity. It was stated during the late session of the Legislature, by Assemblyman Twombly, that there were from seventy-five to a hundred of these officials then acting in the City of New-York, not one of whom was armed with the usual warrant which would show his number in line of appointment, and was acting under a very questionable authorization.

The Vienna Universal Exhibition—Action of the American Geographical Society.

The American Geographical Society have undertaken to collect for the Vienna International Exposition, which opens May 1, 1873, such maps, photographs of scenery, geographical and geological reports, and statistical information as may best represent the true condition of commerce and trade of this country. All contributions must be in before the 1st of February, 1873. It is estimated that to defray properly the expenses of the American representation, $307,000 in gold will be required, and as the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose is only $100,000, the American Geographical Society have decided to defray the expense attendant on the transportation and exhibition of their collection.

Is Sheriff Brennan to be Indicted for Extortion?

In the TIMES of Nov. 8 was published a decision of Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, in the suit of Andrew J. Crofut against John Brandt, in which, to recover judgment of $989 31, Sheriff Brennan demanded the exorbitant fee of $419 17. Judge Robinson promptly decided that these charges were extortionate and illegal, and cut the bill down to $19 17. The matter was taken before the Grand Jury by Brandt, it is said, during the latter part of the November Term of the Court of General Sessions, and that body, not having time to attend to the matter, sent a communication, on the day of their discharge, to the District-Attorney, requesting him to place the charges against Brennan before the December Grand Jury. It is understood that Mr. Garvin did so, but recommended that no action be taken at present, as the matter is pending in the Courts, Brennan having appealed the case to the Common Pleas General Term.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 106.

A Board to consist of—
Lieut.-Col. W. H. French, Second Artillery,
Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers,
Major J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery,
Capt. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department,
Capt. S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery,
is appointed to meet in New-York City on the 16th day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon plans and models of such depressing and other carriages for heavy ordnance as the Board may deem worthy of trial.

The Chiefs of Engineers and Ordnance will lay before the Board all papers bearing upon the subject.

The report of the Board will be made to the Secretary of War, through the Chief of Ordnance.

The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

By order of the Secretary of War.
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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The public are most cordially invited to visit us on Christmas; services in our new Chapel will commence at 1 o'clock; the exercises will consist in singing of glees, solos, duets, and choruses, together with recitations and calisthenic exercise; at 3 o'clock dinner will be served in our spacious play-room, and friends will have an opportunity to see our children at the tables; at 4 o'clock the children will return to the Chapel, and the gifts from a large Christmas tree will be distributed; we expect to have five hundred children to provide for, and donations of anything to help make the day a Merry Christmas, will be thankfully received; money may be inclosed to the order of HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer, No. 155 Worth-st.
WM. F. BARNARD,
Superintendent.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the late firm of A. B. STEARNS & CO., of Brooklyn, Long Island, to present the same, with vouchers attached, to the undersigned, before Jan. 2, 1873.
CHAS. CRONKHITE, Chairman.
Room No. 51 Trinity Building, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE amendments to the by-laws presented to the last meeting, Dec. 5, are now ready for distribution to the members, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 22 Cooper Building.
JOHN E. GAVITT,
Recording Secretary.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I have this day ceased all connection, officially and individually, with the Dellar & Walrath Printing Company.
GEORGE T. DELLAR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. HARLEM and CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles T. Richardson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1872.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d7-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MICHAEL MARTIN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
d21-law3wSa* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALEXANDER D. MALLINSON, of Basking Ridge, in the County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
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OLD HOUSES.

Robert Murray's Country-Seat on Murray Hill.

Some Talk About Old People as Well as Old Houses—How the Thermometers Acted a Century Ago.

Old people are in the habit of believing and declaring that the seasons have greatly changed since their youth. The partially preserved thermometric registers of the past do not bear out this assumption by any means, and even without that evidence, one would be inclined to doubt the fact from other sources of information. The Winters before the Revolutionary War must have been as cold as they are now, and the Summers as fearfully hot. The thick walls of the old houses down-town, in Hanover-square, in Pearl-street, at the foot of Broadway, and along what was once called the Strand, testify to the semi-arctic character of the Winters. That it was then, as it is now, proportionately warm in the Summer we may believe from the custom then prevalent of having country houses, where the heated term was passed among all the charms of American vegetation. These country houses were not very remote, very few being built beyond Eighty-fourth-street. Very many were in the immediate vicinity of the town, being clustered around that beautiful lake, fed by internal springs, for which our ancestors could find no better name than the *Collect*, and which was situated in the region round about the Tombs. These latter were, unquestionably, of a somewhat humble character, being inhabited by citizens of moderate means, who could not afford to keep many horses, and yet objected to be baked within the confines of the City. The up-town country-houses were the property of wealthy citizens, men of note, the magnates of their day. They were generally rude in external appearance, but luxuriously furnished within, and surrounded by delightful gardens, whose floral treasures never failed to excite the admiration and the envy of foreign visitors. Carriages, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and, indeed, prior to the Revolution, were almost unknown, but riding was universal—a practice which gave to the belles of those days complexions as beautiful as those of the present time, and infinitely more lasting. There were three good roads giving access to the City from the country—the Harlem-lane, which debouched into the Bowery at the spot where the Cooper Institute now stands; the Middle road, commonly called the old Boston post road, which ran through the present Madison-square, joined the Harlem-lane at Thirty-seventh-street, and the Bloomingdale road, on the western side of town, which skirted the bank of the Hudson River, and was justly considered the most picturesque of routes. It is difficult now to portray New-York as it existed before the Revolutionary War shaped for it a new destiny, because the annalists of those times were men whose lofty aspirations disdained to notice little things. Unfortunately for us, life is made up of those little things, and history, being but a record of the life that is past, becomes a poor, lifeless, colorless thing without these despised details. It is possible to eke out the scanty facts with conjectures founded on reasoning. So long as there was a Government house down by the Battery, so long did the houses of the wealthiest merchants cluster around it. It is fair, therefore, to assert that there was in the manners and customs of our ancestors a pretty general subservience to the ways of the scarlet-coated gentry who came from England as satraps. There was an imitation of the mother county, which would have degenerated almost into servility, but for one peculiar element. This was the Quakers. As early as the satrapy of Lord Cornbury, the Friends, as they loved to be called, had begun to migrate from Philadelphia, and to take a prominent part in the commerce of New-York. They were, as they are still, the very salt of the earth, restraining the counsels of the violent; giving to the servile an example of independence; keen and enterprising in business, yet scrupulously honest; honorable debtors and generous creditors; hospitable, with a hospitality that knew neither stint nor vanity; never forgetting the interests of the City, never closing their eyes to opportunities of money-making, yet ever remembering the poor; foremost among merchants, yet utterly devoid of arrogance; sturdy resisters of injustice, yet law-abiding beyond all others. They came between the jarring sections of the Evangelicals and the Episcopalians, like the subtle chemical agent that unites two substances which of themselves could never mingle, and they gave to the Municipal Government that tone of broad foresight and open-handed charity which has distinguished it for so many years, and which gives it lustre still, in despite of the corruptions of Tammany Hall.

Among the country houses which were built before the Revolution was that of Robert Murray, a Quaker, who in his time was one of the most distinguished citizens of New-York, eminent alike as a merchant and as a man. No precise record of the time when he built it has been preserved, but his descendants have a tradition that he was living there in 1758. His town house was in that part of Pearl-street which was formerly called Queen-street, and which was within a few minutes' walk from Government House. His country house was situated on that beautiful rising ground now known as Murray Hill, but which at that time was called Belmont. The lounger on the avenues has, doubtless, observed a poor, ricketty, melancholy, defaced, old wooden structure at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. He has, probably, sneered at the wooden balustrading which surmounts the cornice, in humble imitation of an Italian villa; he has grinned at the announcement that Mme. So and So, to the left of the building, manufactures superior corsets and other female ware, of whose very names the male sex is ignorant; he has examined cursorily the rustic chairs which cover the lawn, for a lawn still remains, ghastly, yet putting forth meek aspirations in the shape of grasses, and even daisies, with each returning Spring; he has gazed approvingly at the hot-house, which has been built out as a projection from the right side of the old structure, and has perhaps even entered to purchase the heliotropes and the violets which the lily of his soul loves. And he has done all these things a hundred times, never once imagining that these despised wooden walls, this ghastly lawn, these stunted trees, are the vestiges of a scene of transcendant beauty, are the sole relics of a home that sheltered distinguished worth. This scare-crow of a place was the country-seat of Robert Murray. In his day the gardens reached down to Madison-square, in fact, to the Middle road, and the house was approached through an avenue of tall trees, in whose branches were the nests of more than one bird of prey whose wings flapped daily over finny victims from the North River. The lawns swept down the noble slope in broad waves of velvet turf. A thousand odoriferous shrubs and perfumed flowers made the air glad in the pleasant Summer time. The magnolia of the far Southern States, the broad-branched tulip-tree of Virginia, the spruces and dark evergreens of the North, met there with elms from England and poplars from Lombardy. On the side toward Fourth-avenue were the kitchen-gardens and the fruit-trees, whose plebeian existence was masked by masses of evergreens that shut out the contemplation of such gross material objects as onions and cabbages from the beaux and belles wandering in the pleasaunce, and weaving bright dreams of the future that had their inspiration in the things of beauty around them.

The wife of Robert Murray was by birth a Miss Lindley, of Philadelphia, also a Quaker, a lady of most admirable character and considerable beauty. She made him the father of twelve children, five of whom alone survived, two sons, Lindley and John, and three daughters, Mary, Beulah, and Susan. His sons were engaged with their father in his business as a shipping merchant, the firm being Murray, Sansom & Co., and were universally loved and respected. It was the fortune of the elder Lindley Murray, most with a singular accident, which changed the whole tenor of his life, and made him famous, though it robbed him of happiness. He was singularly athletic, and absolutely disdained to ride down to the office, preferring to walk. One fine morning, as he was going down with his brother to his father's wharf, (still in existence, still owned and used by the family,) he took it into his head to leap Peck-slip, which at that time was exactly twenty-two feet broad. He cleared the immense space, but fell upon his side, injuring the spinal column in some mysterious fashion, but to such an extent that he was ever afterward an invalid, almost a cripple. Everything was done for him that science and affection could dictate, and at length his father determined to reside in London, where his unfortunate son could have the assistance of the highest medical advice. This was in 1767. Lindley Murray was greatly benefited by the change, and he remained in London all the rest of his life. Being forced to give up all the pursuits which had been formerly congenial to him, he gave himself up to study, and became a great grammarian, being, indeed, the author of that work on English grammar which is the universal text-book. It would doubtless astonish Englishmen to learn that their recognized grammarian, their own *par excellence*, was an American, but such is the fact. Before his father abandoned New-York he had endeavored to make life a little more agreeable for his invalid son by importing from London a coach, the first ever used in the City. His example was followed by three other citizens, of whom Cadwallader Colden, the Colonial Governor, was one. The New-Yorkers were very much averse to this innovation, and spoke of it openly as an evidence of aristocratic pride, nor were they in the least mollified by Mr. Murray's attempt to soften their wounded pride by always speaking of his coach as his leathern conveniency. Gov. Colden, who was very proud of his, and always called in swelling accents for his coach, became quite unpopular, and when ill-feeling arose between the mother country and the province, the populace stormed his stable, drew forth the vehicle of arrogance, and burned it down at the Bowling-green, with an effigy of the proprietor inside. As a curious fragment of those days, the reader may be pleased to con the following bill for Mr. Murray's light coach, or "leathern conveniency," as he deprecatingly termed it:

	£	s.	d.
Body	18	0	0
Carriage	17	0	0
Iron work and springs	44	0	0
Painting body and carriage	12	0	0
Steps and fixtures	4	0	0
Six yards of cloth	9	2	0
Eighteen yards broad lace	3	12	0
Forty yards of common lace	2	0	0
Five tassels	15	0	0
Hair tacks, worsted tuftings, tow cloths, and buttons for cushions	3	0	0
Carpet for bottom, and leather for sides and steps	3	0	0
Three glasses and frames	3	6	0
Ten yards of Russia sheeting	2	0	0
Eleven yards bombazel	2	15	0
Three dozen knobs		9	0
Two rolls for glass string } Two foot-mats and staples }		12	0
Two braces to hang the body on	4	0	0
Pole pieces and swivel-tree straps	3	4	0
A set of wheels and boxing	7	0	0
Total	£153	14	0

This would be rather more than seven hundred dollars of our money, and as money in those days was much scarcer than it is now, and would buy infinitely more, it must be owned that the leather conveniency was rather an expensive article.

Mr. Robert Murray returned to America, to New-York, and to delightful Belmont, in 1775. He was considered by the English Government very loyal, and it was supposed that his presence might have some effect in New-York, where many of the most daring Republicans resided, although the City was generally well affected to the British. All the Friends were considered by the patriots as tories, as men who were disloyal to their country, because they opposed vehemently the shedding of blood, and their theory was "passive resistance." Mr. Robert Murray was, indubitably, one of those who were for rendering unto Cæsar all that the royal gentleman might consider as things belonging to Cæsar, and being of Scotch ancestry, and, what is still more, Scotch Episcopalian ancestry, was really attached to the English authorities. He was well known to the British Generals and statesmen as a loyal man, and during the year before the Revolution burst forth, his house in Queen-street, and his country house in Belmont, were crowded with gentlemen in scarlet coats and modish pigtails. The daughters, Miss Beulah and Miss Susan, (for the third, Miss Mary, had married,) were, in spite of their sober-hued dresses and their gravity of demeanor, the reigning toasts of every gallant who wore a shoulder-knot and sported a cockade in his three-cornered hat. They were the themes of universal admiration, and the subjects of much lackadasical verse. Major Andre, who was at that time a gay gallant, the gayest of the gay, little dreaming of certain hempen strands that were being woven to encircle a neck then carefully swathed in fine lawns and rich laces, has left, in a letter to a friend in Britain, a very lively, critical, and piquant sketch of the two sisters. He commences, "I cannot pretend to do justice to the Miss Murrays. Delicate and thoughtful, there is an air of pensiveness and unaffected modesty over the whole appearance of Miss Beulah that would awe impudence itself into respect and sympathy. Neither tall nor fair, she pleases the more by being the more uncommon, and with eyes that cannot strictly be called handsome, but that say everything the owner pleases." He speaks much more rapturously of Miss Susan, who had evidently made considerable impression on the heart of this flutterer of fashion, this elegant military dandy and brilliant critic of provincial beauty. Curiously enough though, Robert Murray was indubitably a tory, his wife, his daughters, and his son, John, were secretly desirous of the success of the patriotic cause. The occasion came when they were able to manifest this, and to render their country a real service. After losing the battle of Brooklyn Heights, Washington fell back upon the country north of Harlem. On the 15th of September following, Sir William Howe, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, with Clinton and Tryon crossed over the East River at Kip's Bay, and occupied New-York. Washington not being able to ascertain the English intentions with regard to the city, had dispatched Nathan Hale to find out what they were doing on Long Island, giving orders to Gen. Putnam, who occupied New-York with a division of the patriot army, to remain where he was until further orders. Putnam, in consequence, was very nearly bagged by the English on the 15th of September, but was saved by Mrs. Murray and her daughters. As soon as his videttes came in with the news that the British were crossing over, Putnam, whose head-quarters were at No. 1 Broadway, gave instant orders to gather what stores could most easily be obtained, and then to march up the Bloomingdale road to rejoin Washington. Sir William Howe struck the Middle road, while Putnam, with his heart in his mouth, was decamping along the North River. Where the Middle road touched the hedges of the Murray gardens, there Mrs. Murray and her beautiful daughters stood waiting to welcome the gallant British General. "William," said the graceful Quaker mother in the pretty Friend speech, "Will thee not alight from thy horse and refresh thyself at my house?" "I thank you, Mrs. Murray, with all my heart, and I would willingly," replied Sir William Howe, "only I must pursue Putnam and his rebels." "Ah, William, thee art late. My daughters and I saw them march up the Middle road shortly after the dawning. They marched in haste, like men that are afeard. Thee can never catch them. Will thee not alight and enter?" The young beauties dutifully corroborated the enormous fib told by that most excellent mother, and Sir William Howe, thinking that if he had lost Putnam he had better not lose a good dinner, did alight, with his Generals and staff, and comforted his inner man with Mrs. Murray's excellent fare, while glorious old Putnam stealthily got to McComb's Dam, never drawing a comfortable breath until he saw the white tents of Washington's encampment. Not long afterward, Mrs. Murray died, and the young ladies were sent to England to be educated—perhaps to eradicate their rebel tendencies. If that was the motive, it was not very successful, for, when they returned, they both married gentlemen who were conspicuously patriotic. Miss Beulah married Martin Hoffman, the father of the venerable Judge Hoffman, who is still living, and in business as a lawyer, being possessed of all his faculties, though eighty-five years of age. Miss Susan married Col. Gilbert Colden Willett, an officer of the Revolutionary war, and a relative of the Colden whose coach had been so unceremoniously treated. The match was somewhat romantic. Col. Willett had not succeeded in gaining either the consent or the esteem of Robert Murray, though he seems to have been a very worthy gentleman, and the young lady despairing of her father's consent took the counsel of despair and determined to marry without it. So one fine morning in May, the horses were brought round to the door at Belmont, as if she was going to take a morning ride with Miss Lowther, a young friend, who was stopping in the house; and the two young ladies cantered down to old Trinity Church, where Bishop Moore was waiting to unite her to the Colonel. One may look in vain for the door from which the beautiful Miss Susan emerged that morning, for the poor old house has been turned round, and the entrances have been changed. The old man never forgave her, and at his death, in 1786, the house and gardens went to her sister, who lived there many happy years. From her the house went to her second son, Lindley Murray Hoffman, who, in 1841, sold it to Isaac M. Woolley, and he sold it to Edward Stone, his son-in-law, who lived in it until his death. The house was now considered worthless, but the four lots on which it stands were very valuable, and one speculator after another bought it and sold it again, until it fell into the hands of Ben Holliday, the pioneer of Western express business. He sold it to Paran Stevens, to whose widow it now belongs.

CANADA.

Immigrants Emigrating—Why they Prefer the United States—Hardships of Backwoods Farming—Political Appointments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872.

What would be considered severe Winter weather in New-York is but giving us in these latitudes premonition of the approach of real Canadian Winter. The Quebec shipping season is already over, and all imports from Europe—even the mails—will now have to come by way of the United States. Canada feels the want of a Winter port on the Atlantic very keenly, and in no respect more than because immigration practically ceases with the close of navigation. The number of immigrants who have come to this continent by way of Quebec has been smaller this year than for many years previous. The Ontario immigration agent at that port has been doing his utmost to induce those who have even taken through tickets to the Western States to settle in Ontario, and he claims to have been successful with a number of Germans and Norwegians, but, in spite of all such efforts, the great stream of immigration which comes by way of the St. Lawrence, has steadily flowed into the Western States through Detroit. It is a remarkable circumstance that a country like Canada, which is doing its utmost to secure immigrants, and upon the influx of which its progress depends, should thus be only made a convenience of *in transitu*, and have to witness the bone and sinew which go to make up new settlements pass out of her territory. The reason must be in the nature of things, and if immigrants continue to push further, it assuredly cannot be that their predecessors have found by so doing they fared worse. I have recently been visiting those parts of Ontario which its Government is endeavoring to settle by means of free grants of land. I there found abundance of what I was in quest of—game, but I also discovered an amount of hardship and distress among the poor unfortunates who were endeavoring to create a homestead and gain a living in the backwoods of Canada, which I was hardly prepared for. What I saw and learned explained to me why so many immigrants push on to the Western prairies, and shun the newer settlements of Canada.

Starting from here, I went by rail to Orillia, and proceeded by stage through the district of Muskoka to the village of Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay. The districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka formed what are termed the free-grant districts. Any one over the age of eighteen can have, subject to certain conditions, a gift of from one hundred to two hundred acres of land. But such land! Acres of rock and roods of soil, and the better the soil the denser the forest. Speaking to many of the settlers about the miserable specimens of soil which their clearings presented, and asking if these fairly represented the whole, I was invariably met with the answer that the best patches were at the back (and consequently uncleared) part of their lots So frequently was this answer given me that I came to accept it much as Dick Swiveller accepted the promise of his employer to stand treat "one of these days"—as a thing much more likely not to be than otherwise. Having accepted one of these munificent "gifts," the settler has to go to work and underbrush it, chop down and then chop up the larger trees, and set fire to the whole before he can plant his first crop among the stumps. The timber he cuts down is not of the slightest value to him, and what good standing timber the lumberers have left to him he does not acquire the right to sell for five years. So difficult is the land to clear, that I came across one man, plodding and industrious enough apparently, who has possessed a lot for some four years, and who, with the aid of a stalwart son over six feet in height and an occasional hired man, had only managed to clear between fifteen and twenty acres, little more than half of which was really arable after all. Ten acres of cultivatable land in one piece is considered quite a nice thing. The most discouraging feature of these districts is that those who have been settled longest are in the most straitened circumstances. There seems to be a great outlay in bush-farming. The speedy returns which attend farming in the Western States seem to be impossible in the backwoods, and the only men who are making money out of these regions at present are the wealthy lumberers. The newest of these free-grant districts, Parry Sound, was created about five years ago, contains about 2,500 square miles, and has a population of two thousand. The population is a sufficient comment on its inducements, land-gift included, and it is to be remembered that more than half of the whole population are directly or indirectly dependent upon lumbering operations for their livelihood. As regards the land, I don't think that more than forty per cent. can be considered arable, and the population must grow dense indeed before it would pay to have it cleared for pasture-land. Such are the free-grant districts of Ontario as I found them.

Two political appointments are creating quite a ferment among political parties here. The one is that of Mr. Morris to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba, and the other of Mr. S. H. Blake to the Vice-Chancellorship of Ontario. It would seem that the Government had some difficulty in securing a successor to Gov. Archibald. Col. Coffin, who is seventy years of age and stone deaf, was first announced by the Government organs, but that gentleman very sensibly declined. Mr. Morris, who has not long since gone to Manitoba in the capacity of Chief-Justice, and who is an ex-member of the present Cabinet, has been finally fixed upon. Mr. Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, (Clear Grit,) recently resigned his seat on the bench in order to form the present Ministry. The Tories were frantic over what they termed a violation of the independence of the Judiciary. Now the Clear Grits are retorting that the appointment of Chief-Justice Morris by the Dominion Government (Tory) ought to be regarded as an infraction of the same principle by those who objected to the transfer of Mr. Mowat, and the various organs are grinding out abuse and personality to this tune. But the appointment of Mr. S. H. Blake, Q. C., is confounding Grit and Tory alike. He is the brother of Mr. Edward Blake, who formed an Ontario Ministry after defeating the Tories last session. The Chancellorship of Ontario is in the gift of the Dominion Government, as, indeed, are all judicial appointments; and it has thus bestowed that high office upon the brother of their most dreaded enemy. A section of the Tories are indignant with the Government for giving away such a plum outside of the party, but it is very generally believed that the appointment has been made with a view to buy up the Clear Grit Gladstone, Mr. Edward Blake, who, indeed, has publicly declared that he will not, for the future, be anything but a private member of the House of Commons. The Tory Government of the Dominion is in a very critical position, which even its own supporters allow, and are supposed to be doing a deal of this sort of thing in order to keep themselves in power.

An Eminent Mexican Lost on the Missouri.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 11.

It is only recently that the fact has become known that another distinguished gentleman, formerly a citizen of San Francisco, was among the lost by the ill-fated steamer Missouri—Señor Antonio Mancillas—a member of the Mexican Congress. The gentleman was returning to his home from a visit to New-York, accompanied by his wife, a beautiful and accomplished lady. They were both natives of Durango, a part of Mexico where the population is principally of European descent. Señor Mancillas was an enlightened man, a true lover of his country, and active in promoting its prosperity by every means in his power. He had lived for some years in San Francisco, edited a newspaper in the Spanish language, and here he learned English, read our authors, and became familiar with the working of our institutions. On his late visit to the United States he made a point of inquiring into things peculiar to the country which could with advantage be introduced into his own. He brought with him some portions of a history of Mexico, which he had composed, extending to several volumes, and for which he desired to find a publisher; but in this he was not successful, the book-sellers being deterred by the risk of publishing so large a work in a foreign language.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

Sketches of Men and the Times.

A Journalist's Difficulties—Disastrous Inundations—Gloomy Weather Prospects—The River Seine—City Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872.

Three days have passed without a political "incident" or a "scene" in the Chamber, and a moment is given me for bringing up some of the picturesque details of the late crisis, with the non-political news of the day. I am well aware that I am wrong in ever allowing matters which are summarized by telegraph to interfere with those which are not telegraphed at all, but living in the midst of so much excitement and confusion, one has a natural desire to make a connected story of these confusing events. And, after reading the ordinary Press dispatches made up here, it seems to be a duty to correct them. Unfortunately, that cannot be done well two weeks after publication, and when new items of interest have driven the old dispatches out of mind. I should like very well to put a balance-wheel and regulator upon the man who gets so excited at Versailles; but there is consolation in knowing that he generally makes things right the next day, although some of the corrections are "stunning." The moral that I should draw from the dispatches sent over a month ago, is that a "telegraphist" should never fly off the handle. "Keep cool, keep cool, my boy, keep coo-ol!" was the steady advice of an old friend of mine who was many years in Congress, and who later held one of our most important diplomatic appointments, and he generally completed the counsel by saying, that when things began to get bad they had to get very bad before they began to get right again, and hence it was never any use to get excited. I throw out these hints for those who have the right to them—say, for instance, the writers of the very startling dispatches which I find in the "Press" of a month ago.

DISASTROUS INUNDATIONS—WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Inundations are now the order of the day throughout France. Rain has fallen persistently since the 1st of November, and every one looked eagerly for the coming of December, and for a change. But the new moon came in with rain, and we are clearly in for it for another quarter. Nor is this all, by any means, for the clerk of the weather, who has his office at the Observatory, informs us that December will treat us no better than November. In fact, his bulletin is heartrending. Against the 1st, 3d, 7th, 9th, and so on, until Christmas, he writes, "about this time rain may be expected," and as we are told to expect rain about every third day, without having the ghost of a hope that fair weather may intervene, we have a desolate outlook for the rest of the year. Once a week throughout the month he tells the people along the coast that they will do well to look out for squalls, and he advises fishermen to stay at home as much as possible. The worst of it is that this fellow, who predicts tempests and storms with such "lightness of heart," very rarely makes a mistake, and, if he does make an error, he corrects it a week or so before the date on which the error should have occurred. Strange to say, very little credence is placed in these reports by the faithful, and for all the good they do the masses here, the Observatory people might as well sing a comic song. People will go on praying for rain and for dry weather, and laughing at the scientific genius who can tell them a week beforehand on what day kind heaven will answer their prayers, or whether they will be answered at all. The storm announced for "about the 3d," burst upon us last night, and is raging fearfully today. The heavy gale of wind which is coming down from the Orkney Islands will reach us to-morrow, and the tempest which has just swept over Sweden, and is now passing the Baltic, will be down upon us by the 7th. Here is one of the wonders of our age we are just beginning to appreciate, and it makes but slow progress, because it has to fight, not the Christian religion, but an unfounded prejudice of it, and prejudices of the sort are always hard to overcome. But if December is to be like the preceding month, what is to become of us? A large portion of the country is now threatened with inundation, and there is no possible chance of getting in the Winter wheat.

THE RIVER SEINE.

The Seine continues to rise, and it has now reached a height of six metres, or a trifle over six yards, above low-water mark. This is a little extraordinary for the present, as I shall show in a moment, and it seems we have not yet seen the worst. Quite a wave is coming down upon us—enough, it is feared, to add another yard to the water. The aspect of the river is very curious, and on Sunday the quays were densely thronged with people. The Pont de l'Alma was so crowded that circulation was stopped for some time, and the banks on both sides were black with Parisians, who have a keen enjoyment of such spectacles. Before being confined to its bed by granite walls, the Seine at this point was like an arm of the sea. The whole valley was submerged, and at high water a number of hills or spurs rose like islands from the water. These hills are now razed in part, but the Butte Chaumont, Mont Martre, and the height of Sainte Geneviève still remain, though greatly reduced. The hill at the head of the Boulevard Montmartre, and about the Passage Jouffroy, was once a small mountain. Cæsar and his soldiers found here a strong resemblance to their native Rome, because they found the Gallic town of that time located on seven hills, with the Seine running amid them, for all the world like old Father Tiber. The work of the engineer, Belgrand, upon the river reduced it to moderate proportions, but we have a clear record of its size in the time of the Romans. The breadth was still considerable at the beginning of the Christian era, and although the course of the Seine was very regular and rarely subject to freshets, according to the Emperor Julian, we yet have hints to indicate that it extended over the plain on each side from Bercy to the Pré-aux-Clercs, and even to Grenelle and Bellancourt. The first important inundation mentioned in French annals, is that recorded by Gregory of Tours, which took place in the year 583. "The Seine and the Marne," says this old historian or chronicler, "caused so great an inundation about Paris, that there were many shipwrecks between the city and the Basilique de Saint Laurent." It is believed that this point is identical with that upon which the Church of Saint Laurent is built in the Faubourg Saint Martin. Inundations also took place in the years 821, 886, 1196, 1288, 1296, and 1540, but the details are not very precise. From that time, however, we know all about them. The height of the water in the year 1615 is reported to have been over 27 feet, but some give it at 25 feet. The best authority gives it at 8 yards, 4 inches, (a little more must be added for the difference between our system and the metrical system.) In 1649 the height was 7 metres, 64 centimetres; in 1651, it was 7.83; in 1690, it marked 7.55, and so on down with a regular decrease to the year 1855, when it marked 6 metres, 5 centimetres, since which time it has never attained 6 metres, 5½ being about the average. A comparative glance at these figures shows that there has been a steady decrease in the volume of the water, for it is also remarked that the lowest water in Summer was reached in the year 1858, and the low water-mark is now considerably below that of the seventeenth century. Hence, as I remarked above, a rise of six yards and over is remarkable for these times, although it would have been a very small freshet in the time of the Emperor Julian, or even at the time of Gregory of Tours. Considerable damage has been done, and canal-boats are shipwrecked every day. One went down yesterday, to the great delight of the fishermen on the banks, and they did not seem very much saddened to find that the crew of three men failed to come up again. The Vert-Galant café concert at the Pont Neuf is nearly ruined, and one of the largest trees has been torn out by the roots. The *bateaux-mouches* have been stopped, and the little steamer belonging to the Engineer Department is constantly hovering about the arches of the bridges, acting like a humming bird, and with infinite grace, giving pleasure to thousands of gazers while watching the action of the flood upon the stone piers and arches.

CITY PICTURES.

The city, during and since the great crisis, reminds one very much of the latter days of the Empire. There is the same rush for the journals, the same crowds—when the weather will permit—and the same excitement over the news or over the rumors of the day. The evening of the great vote, a crowd of people, not being able to invade the Chamber or attack the Hôtel de Ville, went to the station of Saint Lazare to hoot the Deputies. There they cried "Vive Thiers!" "Vive Gambetta!" "Vive l'amnistie!" and "Vive la Republique Sociale!" One man cried, "Vive le mandat contractuel!" the words of Victor Hugo; but probably without the remotest idea of what it meant. Hundreds of *honnêtes gens* blessed the stars that the Assembly was at Versailles instead of at Paris. A grocer near my house was thrown into a terrible fright by his clerk, who, after dinner, had sauntered alone the Rue Saint Lazare. In a few moments he came running in breathless, and greatly excited, crying, "Put up the shutters, *patron*, put up the shutters," and, like a faithful servant, he threw off his coat and made a plunge for the iron bars. "But what's the matter?" asked the grocer, giving aid himself; "are they fighting in the streets?" "No, not yet," replied the clerk, "but they are crying 'Vive la Republique!'" The shutters were put up instanter, and up to the next morning the grocer firmly believed that he had narrowly escaped pillage. Throughout the evening there was great excitement, but the police were out in force and patrols were in constant motion. All the wine-shops were crowded with men "waiting for something to turn up," and the remarks one heard on passing were both entertaining and instructive. On all sides one heard cries of "Vive Gambetta" mainly by men in their cups, and from time to time there were cries of "down with the Assembly; the people want the Republic." "But you have the Republic," said a gentleman who overheard these words, "you have the Republic, *imbécile*, what more do you want?" "You call this the Republic—*La vraie République*, *ça* —" replied the man shrugging his shoulders, why they haven't even opened Pelagie and Mazas—and then the pontons! *Allons donc! ça* the true Republic!" It was with great scorn that this reply was given, and in fact for men of his stamp no sort of a republic could be made which would keep their approval for more than a month.

The Numbers of the Comfortable in Great Britain.

The London *Spectator* says it must "confess to being somewhat taken aback at the number of the really comfortable. In this land of millionaires and princes it is under 1½ per cent. of the population. The rental of a house does not, as is often asserted, vary in proportion to its occupier's means, for a majority of professional men are 'overhoused,' in London more especially, and the number of considerable houses let in lodgings must be very great. Still, looking abroad over the whole surface of Great Britain, it may, we think, fairly be alleged that the man who permanently occupies a house assessed to the house-tax at more than £100 a year—that is, worth more than £120 a year rent—belongs to the class of the comfortable, is out of the class of the anxious, intends to give his children the benefit of good education, has more than enough to eat and drink, and can contemplate a holiday without any sickening feeling of despair. That assessment implies in London a house costing for rent, taxes, repairs, and water-rate, which, be it remembered, is compulsory, at least £175 a year, and an income of not less than £800; and in the country an outlay of £150, and an income of at least £600. The ratio of rental to income varies excessively in different places, owing partly to differences in the value of houses, and partly to the necessities imposed by fashion and professional convenience—for example, all London journals must be published within certain limits, or the news-agents could not get them in time for post—but on a broad view of the facts we have rather understated than overstated the truth. The gradations are almost infinite, but still, if we must select an arbitrary line, it is fair to say that a family inhabiting a house assessed at more than £100, is, as a rule, 'comfortable,' while a family paying less is not so. Well, there are less than 60,000 of the comfortable. The exact number is 72,042, but a heavy deduction must be made for places of business which are taxed because people sleep in them, but which are not exactly inhabited houses. For example, the most highly-rented building in Great Britain is a 'house' in the city assessed at nearly £36 400 a year, and is, we presume, the Bank of England, which covers a whole block, and if sold by auction would produce, perhaps, the largest sum ever paid in this world for a 'house.' The deduction ought, we suspect, to be much greater; but after making it as moderate as possible, the number of really comfortable families, of families from which a guinea subscription might be expected, or which could take the *Times* without feeling extravagant, cannot, in any case, exceed 60,000 out of the 4,600,000 within Great Britain. Fortunately, however, the list of the respectables is of very much larger proportion. No less than 150,000 families (the number returned is 162,548) are fairly well-to-do, paying between £50 and £100 of rent, as assessed; 200,000 more (261,268) pay from £20 to £50, and 300,000 more are struggling, but still well above the rank called usually the poor, and pay more than £20. Taking them all, as we fairly may do, as siding with the Haves, rather than the Have-nots, we have a total force of 710,000 families, who would be irritated at the assertion that they were anything but respectable in position, and who do not live by direct manual labor. As each family counts for five, the total army of respectability in a pecuniary sense numbers 3,550,000, or one-eighth of the population of the island. It follows, and should never be forgotten, that the taxation of this country, rich as it seems, falls upon a population seven in eight of whom live in houses of less than £20 a year—that is, are not, in the ordinary sense of that word, comfortable at all, but are, with more or less of content, always struggling to make ends meet, always compelled to think of money, always affected in the most direct and serious way by a tax, a rise in prices, or a stoppage in the course of trade. It is only to one in eight of our population that a sovereign is not a very serious sum; only to four in a thousand that a five-pound note is not an important, most important, amount of money. Any inspection of the higher columns of this return is embarrassed by the intrusion of buildings only nominally inhabited, but we confess, when we remember the great cities, we are surprised to find only 8,123 buildings assessed at £300 a year and upward—that is, that the number of really rich families, families with £3,000 a year, must be greatly less than that—and still more to find how very few pay on £1,000 a year and upward—there are only 758 of them, and they include the London clubs, the huge shops, the city warehouses, and so on—till we half doubt whether the palaces can be assessed at all in any fair proportion to their value. That part of the speculation, indeed, is valueless till we know something more of the system on which these assessments are arranged; and meanwhile we are driven back on the broad fact that while men with a quarter of a million die at the rate of sixteen a year, and while every year sees a new millionaire enter society, the number of the really comfortable in Britain cannot by possibility exceed 70,000, while it may be very little more than half of that amount."

Bad Hoax Upon a Canadian.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, Dec. 17.

A Canada man wrote to the agent of one of our corporations, asking the name of some young lady, with whom he might correspond with a view to matrimony. The letter fell finally into the hands of some young fellows who amused themselves by personating the required correspondent. Our Canada aspirant for matrimony was charmed with her letters, and her photograph, and matters soon reached a crisis. It so happened, however, that a young woman bearing the same name as that of this pseudonymous fair one, was arrested a few days ago in Boston for shop-lifting, full particulars appearing, of course, in the *Herald*. Here was an opening for a new departure. Cutting out the account of the arrest it was dispatched to the Canadian with a note signed by a former room-mate of the shop-lifter, regretting the sad *denouement*, and offering consolation. As was expected the amorous writer at once dropped his first love, and now a warm correspondence is going on with the second, which will probably continue until the new inamorata is published in the Court record.

Houdon's Statue of Washington.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, Dec. 17.

The joint Committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly, appointed to report as to the best disposition to be made of the Washington statue by Houdon, met last night in the Senate Chamber, when an interesting conference was had in regard to the matter. Among those present were Messrs. Valentine, Sheppard, and Myers, well-known Richmond artists, and Capt. Charles Dimmock, City Engineer and Architect. Mr. John Gibson communicated his views in writing to the Committee. All of the gentlemen named agreed that the present Capitol building is not a safe place for it, and that suitable fire-proof accommodation should be made somewhere on the Square, so that it shall be protected from the weather. Whenever a new Capitol is built, of course the statue will have a fire-proof place within its walls provided for it.

HUNGARIAN SOCIAL LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORDIS, Transylvania, Friday, Aug. 9, 1872.

Rather to the horror, I think, of the aristocratic companion I described in my last, I chose the cheap but airy place on the outside of the Transylvania coach, which should take me from Klausenburg. The coupé in front, for three persons, is close and sure to be dense with tobacco smoke, for the Hungarians, like the Germans, have a horror of "drafts" and fresh air. The middle division is for four, but liable to the same objections, and the rear, holding eight or ten, may be crowded with odorous peasants or laborers, and still be certain to be filled with bad tobacco smoke.

The drive southward from the old Transylvania capital, up the long, sloping hills, was charming. Klausenburg is certainly one of the prettiest towns in situation throughout the country: begirt so with mountains, and in the midst of a long fertile valley. A railroad was just building in the valley below us, which will soon take the place of our slower conveyance, and connect this valley with that of the Marosh. Our climb up the hills was long and tedious, though we had four good horses, and I had time to experiment in Wallach a little. My companion was a German Transylvanian who understood Rouman, and the driver spoke it. On a venture I tried the numerals from Latin, giving them an Italian accent, and the driver understood them all. The Hungarians have retained also numerous Latin words, such as *templum*, (church,) *schola*, (school,) and many philosophical and technical names. It was a great relief when we reached the summit and began to descend through a country of groves and orchards. The north side of the mountains had been so stripped of trees that the sight of orchards was a peculiar refreshment. On the road we met numerous small carts loaded with blocks of rock salt from the celebrated mines at Thorda, a Government monopoly. The cottages on the roadside were all Wallach, with huge thatch and fields of encurus or Indian corn about them. Great stacks of grass or grain also surrounded them. It was dark before we reached Thorda—the coach stopping for change of horses, and then going on to the railroad.

HOSPITALITY.

To my delight, the gentleman whom I was to visit had sent his carriage here to meet me, a distance of some seven miles—one of those acts of hospitality which subsequently became a common experience, but which one never becomes accustomed to. The Hungarian hospitality is not, like that of rather unsettled countries, merely a habit introduced through the want of good inns. It is rather the expression of the nation's sentiment, and of a people not cramped in circumstances. The same gentlemen who send you their carriages and open their houses, will take any amount of trouble to further your objects. Moreover, the middle classes in the cities—excepting Pesth, which has no hospitality—are even more generous than the aristocratic classes. Nothing can exceed their open-hearted, attentive kindness to strangers. I have sometimes remonstrated at so many kindnesses; but the reply generally was, "It is only our *pflicht und Schuldigkeit*—our duty and obligation—to entertain strangers." In fact, I may say here that after leaving Pesth, it was rare that I set foot in any inns or hotels in the interior, unless I designedly went to them before presenting letters. The custom was to go with your letter at once to the castle or house to which you were introduced. And your host, if you were not near a railway, generally forwarded you to the next estate. The gentry live a somewhat retired life—that is, seeing only their neighbors and friends during the Summer, so that the advent of a foreign gentleman, who is ready to talk, is a relief and a pleasure to them. Still their hospitality is not measured by anything they can receive from their guest. I found in the different castles and halls, many guests, teachers, literary persons, and others, who were evidently invited for the pleasure it gave them. Each visitor is left very much to his own fancy and pleasure. He can examine the farm with the "Hof-Director," or ride with the gentlemen among the hills and mountains, and shoot, or he can spend his time in the library, (which is often an excellent one,) or he can ramble in the Park with the ladies, or write in his own room. A servant is detailed for him who takes care of his wants, and will bring him his "morning coffee," if he prefers to be by himself till 10 or 11 o'clock. Dinner (at 2) is more formal, and the ladies are handed in to the dining-room by the gentlemen. The English custom, of the hostess waiting to the last, is reversed, and the lady of the house goes first. Dress is not strictly insisted on in Summer, and I saw no full dinner suits. The usual costume for ladies and gentlemen is precisely what it is in America in the morning. The only thing which is rigorously demanded is gloves, whether when calling, driving, or going to dinner. Some of the gentlemen, who are ultra-Hungarian, will always wear the embroidered, close-buttoned Hungarian frock, and high boots. One advantage I discovered in these latter, afterward, which almost justified their use, even in Summer. They were a great defense against the fleas, which torment the foreigner with low shoes while walking through the villages.

The conversation at dinner is unusually lively, as the Hungarian is a natural talker; and in all cases, wherever I was, the language employed was always that of the guest—generally German, sometimes French or English. Not even a side-conversation occurred in Hungarian, and it was an additional mark of the good-breeding of all these high-class people, that no one, in all my journey, ever asked me my business or objects, or put any personal questions. The Hungarian has an especial talent for story-telling, for dramatic narration. His condensed language suits this well. But the facility with which these ladies would change from one language to another, in animated conversation, was remarkable. What most reminded me, however, of the best society of my own country, was the share the women took in the men's topics, especially in politics and literature. Indeed, it often happened to me to find the ladies of a family with more culture than the gentlemen; and yet, all these ladies were housekeepers on a considerable scale. I think the habit of caring for so many dependents and guests, together with their careful education, and the custom of society with intelligent men, give the peculiar charm to the manner of Hungarian ladies which every foreigner feels. I often said it was more than kind, it was benignant. The dinner is always long, but seldom dull. The attendance, with the old and skillful servants, is perfect. Not much wine is drank, though many varieties are on the table. After dinner, each lady is again conducted to the drawing-room. There is no sitting of gentlemen over their wine. Each gentleman bows to his partner, and formally to the hostess; the husband, perhaps, kisses the wife, and the children the mother's hand. Then come cigars and black coffee in the drawing-room. After this, drives or walks till *gouter*, at 6—cold coffee and fruit. Then excursions, or business, till supper, at 9, which is a long, sociable meal; after which cigars and an early going to bed.

Such is the hospitality that I have known a party of ten invite themselves to dinner in a castle—and then, after an elegant preparation, perhaps fail to come. One gentleman told me that he had known a company of twenty or thirty come at the edge of evening, with their horses and servants, and all entertained, though they were not expected. What a traveler in the villages of Transylvania would do without this generous hospitality, is hard to say. The inns are often dirty, disgusting, and flea-y, beyond all description. In Autumn and Winter, both here and in Hungary proper, the streets are mere mud-holes, without sidewalks, and where one sees the peasant women wading in the mud, with naked legs, up to their thighs. A traveler here, without letters or acquaintances, would have an unpleasant time of it.

But to return to my journey. I drove along through various villages during the night, in a very easy carriage, until a short avenue brought me to a *port cochère*, and a pretty, picturesque country house, with the unusual feature of two stories. The rooms were large and handsome, with parquet floors, and the housekeeping was uncommonly nice. My host met me with cordiality, and we were soon engaged in an animated political discussion, this gentleman being the most ultra of Conservatives, but a man of much intelligence and experience. In all these houses one is struck with the readiness of the children in languages. Little ones of six or eight will speak a foreign language fluently. The explanation is found in the very careful attention given by the Hungarian parents to linguistic instruction. People of very moderate means employ foreign nurses and servants to associate with their children; and in wealthy families I have seen sometimes separate teachers of German, French, and Hungarian residing in the house, and constantly engaged. Then the parents often use German at table or with one another, so that the children are trained very early in life in foreign tongues.

When one considers the immense advantage it is for any one to have free use of a foreign language, we can appreciate the importance of this Hungarian method. It ought to be adopted more in the United States.

C. L. B.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although several sales were expected to occur at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 20, none were consummated, the legal auctions being adjourned as follows: Sale of house and lot on East Twenty-ninth-street, 140.6 feet east of Third-avenue, adjourned to Friday of next week, the 27th inst., and sale of store and lot No. 190 Church-street, adjourned to the same date. Both the above were in charge of James M. Miller as auctioneer. Mr. Miller also offered at public auction the premises known as No. 18 Elizabeth street, between Bayard and Canal streets, embracing a lot 25 by 94, with two buildings on same, renting for about $1,800 per year, which property was knocked down at $16,075, but not sold. No other business was transacted. For today at the Exchange, no sales are announced, and the only auction expected to take place is one at the Commercial Exchange, in Brooklyn, in charge of Hugh N. Camp, at which, under a Supreme Court order, a house and lot located in that city will be offered, situate on the east side of Jay-street, 75.6 feet north of Prospect-street. The market for the week closes dull, and it is hardly probable that any event of interest will now occur until after the holidays. The sales to take place next week are of minor importance, but a list of those proposed will appear, as usual, in this column on Monday.

At private contract, Goodenough & Weber, No. 111 Broadway, report having privately sold the lot and building No. 91 West Broadway, for $28,000; also, four-story brick house and lot No. 1,975 Third-avenue, for $26,720.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Boulevard, centre line, w. s., part lot No. 7, property near Fort Washington, 175.3x171.1x167.10x163.1 .... $30,000
Broadway, s. s., intersection centre line, 214th-st. if continued, thence s. to 10th-av., thence s. to centre line 213th and 214th sts., thence w. to Broadway, thence n. to place of beginning 15,500
Houston-st., n. s., indirect location, 25x100 .... [illegible]
Marion-st., No. 17, 25x100 12,000
163d-st., s. s., 100.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.8 .... [illegible]
23d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9 60,000
24th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 11.8x98.9 .... [illegible]
42d-st., n. s., 187.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 20x100.5 26,500
43d-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100 10,000
59th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; 59th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100, one-fifth part .... [illegible]
78th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2 11,500
84th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2; 85th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11, one-fifth part 1,500
84th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2 11,500
122th-st., s. s., 196.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.6x100.11 15,000

LEASE.

Bowery, No. 187, 4 7-12 years, per year $3,000

Proposed New Buildings.

For the week ending with Friday, Dec. 20 plans for the erection of the following new buildings in this City have been submitted for approval at the office of the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

MARBLE FRONTS.

Two first-class stores, Nos. 182, 184, and 186 Pearl-street, six stories, 25.8 by 95 by 120; F. E. Lindo & Co., owners.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Fifteen first-class dwellings, East Sixty-second street, north-east corner of Fourth-avenue, three stories, 16.7 by 50 by 45 by 55; J. E. McCormick, owner.

Eleven first-class dwellings, East Eighty-first-street, south side, 156 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; John McCool, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, East Eighty-first-street, 80 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; John McCool, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, Madison-avenue, south-east corner Eighty-first-street, four stories, one 17 by 50, three 20 by 50; John McCool, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, Madison-avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Forty-fifth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; A. B. Birdsal, owner.

Two tenement-houses, and stable, East Fifty-second-street, south side, 350 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 64; Sylvester Meekly, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One factory, Nos. 151 and 153 Eleventh-avenue, three stories 40 by 65; McClave trustees, owners.

One workshop, East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north side, 400 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories, 25 by 25; Bridget Darty, owner.

One stable, No. 518 West Twenty-first-street, (rear,) two stories, 25 by 50; Calvin Oakes, owner.

One stable, West Fortieth-street, (rear,) north side, 222 feet west of Ninth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 14; J. T. Peter, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported at the Department as unsafe for week ending Friday, Dec. 20:

Nos. 481 to 479 Eighth-avenue, unsafe coping and chimneys; I. H. Haeger, lessee.

No. 23 Dey-street, unsafe rear wall; Theodore Beach, owner.

Nos. 82, 84, 86, and 88 Grand street, unsafe side wall; Wm. A. White & son, agents.

No. 82 South-street, unsafe chimneys; W. W. De Forest, owner.

No. 83 South-street, unsafe chimneys; A. D. Polhemus, owner.

No. 50 Mulberry-street, unsafe generally; Charles O'Connor, owner.

No. 52 Mulberry-street, (rear,) unsafe generally; Charles O'Connor, owner.

No. 277 Canal-street, unsafe rear wall, arches, &c.; Jonathan Edwards, owner.

Sharp Practice by a Candy Peddler.

From the Portland (Me.) Press.

A short time since, a man, who represented himself as being from Boston, victimized our confectionery dealers to an alarming extent. He would enter a shop, and offer for sale a certain kind of chewing-candy. While he was endeavoring to sell it, a lady would enter, approach the counter, and seeing the candy, exclaim, "That's just what I want. I've been looking for that sort of candy for a long time," and then would purchase a small lot. This call would induce the shop-keeper to buy a large quantity. It is needless to say that the woman was the candy-seller's wife, and her purchase a "put-up" job. The candy is of very inferior quality and nearly unsalable. About $1,000 worth of it has been sold in this city.

An Official Demand for a Dog Tax.

From the Hartford Post, Dec. 17.

A gentleman of this city had occasion to sojourn a few weeks, last Spring, in a village of Rhode Island. He was the recipient, yesterday, of the following, written on half a sheet of note paper:

Dec 4 1872.
CROMPTON MILLS, R. I.

Mr. ——— Sir

You was at Natic Liven last April and May keep a Dog and it was not licensed in the town of Warwick you ar liable to a fine Ten Dollars I got a warrant for you and you left 2 or 3 days Befour I went to Natie (Signature.) Doz Consable for the Town of Warwick R. I. I wont you to Payup.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $847,500
FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 31st day of December instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock maturing on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan, at par.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 31st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NAtional Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000	WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000	CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000	CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000	GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN R.R.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, bearing interest at Seven per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard." Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. at Virden, a distance of over 30 miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to $600,000 are now offered at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to **GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,** Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

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10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,389,686; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company............$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company............6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
DEC. 7, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Fleet Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,616, dated Nov. 16, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 15, 1872.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1872 will be invested in those Bonds at the lowest rates offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, DEC. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872, at 3 P. M.

STUART GWYNN, Vice-President.
L. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, corner of 3d-av. and 37th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1872.

FORTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and Others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1873, payable Jan. 20, 1873, at following rates per annum, viz.: six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

PERSONAL.

DARING MUSKY YIELD NOSE RETrograde wistful somewhat separate.

DIVIDENDS.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Jersey City INSURANCE COMP'Y.
ORGANIZED 1857.

OFFICE NO. 33 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 16, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) per Cent., payable on demand in

GOLD.

This Company insures principally detached dwelling-houses. Has no agents outside of the State of New-Jersey.

Total amount of losses sustained since the 1st day of last June, $4,527 50.

JESSE PAULMIER, President.
W. GAMBLE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

There will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873, a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, and a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Payable to stockholders of the respective Companies as registered on the books at the close of business on SATURDAY, 14th inst. Transfer-books will close at that time, and remain closed until the morning of THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

JAMES C. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

BANKING-HOUSE
OF
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

The Coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid at our office on and after this date.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., from earnings and surplus assets, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, inst., payable in stock of the Company on and after the 15th day of February, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, and at the Company's office, Watertown. Transfer-books to remain closed from the 1st to the 10th day of January inclusive.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, (cor. William-st.) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE FINANCE Committee of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, held this day, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. be declared, payable to the stock-holders, on the 2d of January, proximo, and that the books close on the 25th instant and be re-opened on the 2d proximo.

Resolved, That the dividends of this Company hereafter be declared quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 28th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cook & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Central Depot,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1872, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1873.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. currency bonds, due Jan. 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1837.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of "George Opdyke & Co.," No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 26th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 6, 1873.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Jan. 6, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 6th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until that date. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d January proximo.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 3d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed until 5th of January, 1873. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of six (6) per Cent. has this day been declared, free from all tax, payable Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed till the above date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD OF 1871.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, for the Mortgage Bonds of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871 will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

T. W. PIERCE, President.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company first mortgage bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, and in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed, so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the Agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion ninety-four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundreds per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term, without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the place where the same are manufactured; or in such quantities at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate,) as the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps, of the several denominations required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &C.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the Agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if it were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTing for the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1873 will be received at the office of the Clerk, corner Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M. Samples may be seen at the office. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids, if deemed best for the public interest to do so.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., } Committee
EDWARD O. JENKINS, } on By-laws
NATHANIEL SANDS, } and Printing.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

POLISHED GRANITE MONUMENTS in red and blue, from £5, free on board ship for any part of America. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free, from JOHN W. LEGGE, Sculptor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MESSRS. S. W. GEERY & CO., GROcers, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., would most respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their stock of choice old Brandies, Wines, and Liquors, many of which were imported by our predecessors (Messrs. J. and W. Geery) some forty years ago, as the finest wines and brandies then to be found on the London market. Our stock of teas and groceries is the choicest that the China, English, French and Domestic markets afford. Please call and examine.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 11, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 6:38 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 6:38 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:55, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:55, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M.; 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 4, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 9:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:22, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Sunday excursion trains, for Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELEAZER PEET, plaintiff, against NORMAN WIARD, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 8, 1872.

GEO. J. PEET, Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1872.

n9-law6wS GEO. J. PEET, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. City and County of New-York.—ADAM STENGER, plaintiff, against AMANDA STENGER, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Amanda Stenger: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 649 6th-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Nov. 9, 1872.

LEVY COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was on this 29th day of November, 1872, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

n30 law6wS LEVY COHEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CHAMBERS, MARY E.—SUPREME Court, Special Term, City and County of New-York.—JOHN J. CHAMBERS, plaintiff, against MARY E. CHAMBERS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, Mary E. Chambers: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Abingdon-square, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1872.

E. H. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court house in said City.—Nov. 29, 1872.

E. H. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

MARCUS F. HODGES,
President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE,
Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.	Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.
Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8.	Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER.......Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.........Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN...........Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.......Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON...............Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC...........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.........Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...............Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF.............................Thursday, Jan. 2.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $33 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1.
Saturday, Jan. 18	ANGLIA	Saturday, Feb. 8.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Dec. 28
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT.........Saturday, Jan. 25
PEREIRE..................DANRE............Saturday, Feb. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO
DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..........Nov. 13 and Dec. 21,
Followed by
LAGOS and GUNGA.
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price....Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..............Jan. 8, at
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE................Jan. 15, at
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.................Jan. 22, at
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 29, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tues..Dec. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Dec. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur.Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..............................Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR...........................Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.........................Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing-ships issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The sidewheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD.......Dec. 17
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES.................................Dec. 19
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL.........Dec. 21

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. —.—Steamer ——————, Capt. ——————, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. —.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.......................Sat., Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)...........Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Jan. 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.,
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY,)
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1873.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English.

For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq.,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President, P. M. A.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

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IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 38 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 859 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED ENGLISH lady wishes for an engagement as governess; accomplishments—drawing, painting, music, Latin, French, Italian, and the rudiments of German and Greek. Address, stating salary, which must be liberal, M. R. H., care of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Lord Bishop of London, London, Ontario.

A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADUATE from Paris, is open for an engagement after Christmas. Several years' experience in young ladies' schools; excellent references given as to character and capacity. Address Prof. G. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

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BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

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Santa Claus

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R. H. MACY & CO.

Will continue their great Sale of

Toys,

DOLLS,

AND

HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS

UNTIL

CHRISTMAS.

Acknowledged by everybody to be the Largest and Finest Exhibition of HOLIDAY GOODS ever seen in this country.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS, SATINS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, &c.

We have made such large reductions in the prices of the above goods that a comparison with the prices of other houses will demonstrate that we are offering unusual inducements.

BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS.

Purchasers looking for HOIDAY PRESENTS IN DRESS AND SUIT MATERIALS, Are respectfully invited to examine our goods before selecting, as during the present week we are selling FIRST-CLASS MATERIALS AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

For the Holidays.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LACES, TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES,

And every description of fancy articles at prices that place

A SUITABLE HOLIDAY GIFT Within the reach of every one.

BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

FURS! FURS!!

A large assortment of FURS, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., which we offer on a small commission, and consequently MUCH LESS THAN FURRIER'S PRICES.

N. B.—Store open every evening during the holidays.

BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.

SANTA CLAUS.

TOYS! DOLLS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

E. RIDLEY & SON,

For the Convenience of their Customers during the Holiday Season will be open until 9 o'clock every evening for the transaction of business.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth Block East From the Bowery.

OPEN EVENINGS.

SANTA CLAUS HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS, FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-avenue.

CANTRELL,
NOS. 239 AND 241 4TH-AV.
ALL KINDS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, AT POPULAR PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1873,
At 10½ o'clock, at our sales-rooms,
Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES—Sold for account of whom it may concern, by order of Wells, Fargo & Co. —1 box, marked Bank of New-York; 1, H. Buchanan; 1, E. Cunningham; 1, Fox Diefendorf; 1, E. Hawthorne; 1, H. S. A.; 1, A. W. Lake; 1, Lerris Sells; 1, C. W. Tozer; 1, T. Thorne; 1, Chas. Warwick; 1 package, N. C. Barney; 1, Mrs. Chas. Burroughs; 1, Carson & Munday; 1, A. M. Dunlap; 1, Mrs. J. L. Lerris; 1, Melvin; 1, Rickneigel; 1, P. Salem; 1, Wm. A. Smithurst; 1 bag, James Barry; 1, R. Weston; 1 roll, H. S. Crocker; 1 package, IXL 4 L in a diamond ¼; 2 trunks, Mrs. Dupey; 1 letter, Mrs. A. Maldman; 1, Pinckney, Cal.; 3 parcels, David Simpson.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor-place, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., auctioneers, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large COLLECTION of BOOKS, suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS; also a PRIVATE COLLECTION of BRONZES, VASES, PARIAN MARBLES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., of elegant description and adapted for presents. Now on view at Clinton Hall. The whole to be sold without reserve.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

STANDARD AND HOLIDAY BOOKS, in large variety, will be sold by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway, on MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 100 boxes Valencia Raisins, boxes and frails Figs, 300 quarter boxes fine Dehesa Raisins, in bales.

MACHINERY.

BRICK PRESSES FOR FIRE AND RED brick manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. Established 1844. S. P. MILLER.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED.)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West. Its monthly earnings have, since the consolidation, already reached an average of $105,000, and are ample to operate the road and pay the interest on the entire bonded debt.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis," congratulating the stockholders on "the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from the 1st day of January at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays also from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 247 GREENWICH-ST.,
PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having been recently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, the coupons of the bonds will be paid by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) at banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., on and after Jan. 2, 1873. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. GILBERT MOLLISON, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1872.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the EVENING by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D. Seats free. CHRISTMAS DAY, service at 11 A. M.

ANOTHER BIG MEETING TO-MORROW.

There will be another great meeting, in behalf of CITY MISSION WORK, held TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, in the ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Rivington-st.)

The following-named speakers have engaged to address the meeting:

Rev. H. ASTEN,
Pastor of the Second street Church;
C. H. APPLEGATE, Esq.,
who will preside, and
W. K. PEYTON, Esq.

No collection will be taken. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society, of which J. B. CORNELL, Esq., is President.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 22, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. MORNING—Subject, *The Oneness of Faith and Life.* EVENING—*The Pilgrim Fathers.* Seats all free in the evening. Contributions for the Christmas festivals of the Sunday and Sewing Schools may be handed to the Superintendents or to the Sexton after morning service. Services at 11 o'clock on Christmas Day at the Church of the Messiah

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, 22d, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor. In the evening he will preach a Christmas sermon at 7 o'clock. At 2½ P. M. a Home Missionary meeting of the Sabbath-school, to be addressed by Rev. L. H. KING and Rev. J. W. BARNHARDT. Some fine singing may be expected. Come all. Seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M., *Christmas Sermon;* at 7 P. M.—*Eternity.* Pastor's Bible-class at 3½; Sabbath-school at 9 and 2; prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats all free.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christmas and Its Suggestions,* and at 7½ P. M. an entertainment consisting of concert and stereoscopic views, for the benefit of the society.

A DISCOURSE—"THE CAVE OF THE NATIVITY"—SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, (entrance No. 17 Greene-st.,) by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service, at 3½, by Rev. THOS. STREET. Convenient for down-town residents and strangers in hotels. All welcome.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand-st., Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor.—Six SABBATH EVENING discourses will be delivered in this Church by prominent Pastors of this City. The last of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BOOTH, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

ATTORNEY-STREET METHODIST P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Mrs. ALDERDICE will lecture at 3 P. M., on *The First Christian Martyr.* Revival meetings still continue.

A MIGHTY EARTHQUAKE COMING! —The messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Effects Resulting from the Seventh Vial*—Rev. xvi., 17-21.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D, preaching by the Pastor, HENRY ASTON, at 10½. Subject—*Christmas;* and at 7 P. M. subject—*Daniel: Lessons to Young Men,* and at 2 o'clock Pastor's Bible-class.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject—*Prayer as the Protest and Demonstration of God in the Soul Against the Philosophy of Evolution.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av.—Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. We invite.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent. Services on the SABBATH at 3 o'clock P. M.; on CHRISTMAS, services at 1 o'clock P. M.; dinner at 2 o'clock; distribution of gifts from tree at 4 o'clock. Glees, choruses and exercises by the children. The public are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK av. and 39th-st. Service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST Church.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching MORNING and EVENING. Subjects—*The Annunciation* and *The Angel's Oratorio.*

GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS. Jan. 2, 1873.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting and lecture, FRIDAY EVENING.

INDEPENDENT SOCIETY. LYRIC Hall, No. 723 6th-av.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10 ¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Secret of Jesus.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS; in the EVENING by Rev. JAS. O. MURRAY, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Bear in mind the Christmas festival, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. All are cordially invited.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT Nature.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will lecture on *The Earth,* in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

OLD WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near Grand-st. —On SUNDAY, Dec. 22, the services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M., will be under the direction of Brother SAMUEL HALSTEAD'S Praying Band. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *Scriptural View of Hell.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 53d-st.—This Church will be opened for Divine worship on next LORD'S DAY, Dec. 22. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., at 11 o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, public service will be held, at which addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. HASTINGS, Dr. ELDER, Dr. FOSS, Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, Rev. Mr. GANSE and Dr. S. H. TYNG, Jr. Sabbath services will be held regularly thereafter, morning and evening, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The formal dedication of the Church will be announced in January next.

PEW FOR SALE—(NO. 77) CALVARY CHURCH, 4th-av. and 21st-st., less than cost; owner having moved out of town. Inquire of JOHN ROCKFORD, No. 260 Broadway, (basement).

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. Thomas' Church, will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be made for St. Stephen's College, Annandale. Services at St. Chrysostom's Chapel every SUNDAY at 7, 9, and 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. On CHRISTMAS DAY the services will be at 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10½ o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF NEW-York will consecrate the Free Chapel of St. Thomas' Church on St. Thomas' Day, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Chapel is located on 60th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, having returned from the West, will preach in the Tabernacle, in Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, SABBATH, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, EVENING.

REV. MR. FLETCHER WILL PREACH a sermon in the Hall of the Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, commencing at 3 o'clock. Sailors and others cordially invited.

REV. HENRY POWERS, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st., will preach, SUNDAY MORNING, on the *Profit of Godliness.* Evening, lecture to young people. Subject—*Marriage.* Strangers always welcome. Evening, seats free.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thomson's,) 34th-st., near 6th-av., before the Young Men's Association of the Church.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL PREACH the annual sermon before the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Association of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., west of 6th-av. and Broadway, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Christmas celebration and festival for the Sunday-school, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. Christmas service at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. SPENCER L. FINNEY, OF Princeton, N. J., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½, at Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Strangers welcome.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL preach in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. J. B. MERWIN in the EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. DR. BUTLER, OF THE MEXICAN Mission, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. S. HARROWER at 7½ P. M., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Service TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Father BJERRING, in the English language. Seats free. All invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETT, D. D., HAVING been called to take charge of the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., 9th and 10th avs., will preach every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, followed by an address by Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY. Bible class SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D. Monthly meeting of the Association MONDAY EVENING, at the lecture-room, at 8 o'clock. Members invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will (D. V.) preach TO-MORROW (SABBATH) MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. We sing the Psalms of David, and cordially invite strangers.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*Prophecy on the Second Coming of Christ,* and *A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead at the Last Day.* Seats free.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st.—Rev. J. C. DUTCHER, former Pastor of this Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sabbath-school will hold their usual Christmas Festival on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, to which all are invited.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—FRIENDS OF the Hospital, who would help to make a merry Christmas for the inmates thereof, can do so at the collection for the purpose, after the sermon, in the Chapel of the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 22, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., at 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE THIRD OF "THE SERIES OF Practical Sermons to the Young on the Book of Proverbs" will (D. V.) be delivered by Dr. HOLME, on SUNDAY EVENING, in Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av. Subject—*The Voice of Wisdom Heard in the Streets; or, Conscience in the Pursuit of Business and Pleasure,* it being a discourse supplementary to the one delivered last Sunday Evening on *Conspiracies in the Market Places, Political Rings,* &c. Those who condemn such practices are especially invited.

THE BIRTH DAY OF CHRIST AT ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—First Even-Song, with sermon, on TUESDAY EVENING, to begin at 9 o'clock. Midnight Celebration; the procession to enter the Church at 11½ o'clock. Second Celebration, with sermon, on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. This service to be preceded by morning prayer. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.

THE FOURTH AND LAST LECTURE in the Advent Course on "The Answers of Christianity to the Great Questions of the Age," will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Has there been a Personal Manifestation of God in History? or, The Incarnation as Related to Humanity.*

THE COMING OF THE LORD CREATION'S Only Hope.—Evangelist preaching, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL Church, corner of Waverley-place and 11th-st.—Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. A. B. CARTER will preach in the evening.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Bishop FOSTER will preach on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT, at 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Services may be expected on SABBATH, morning and afternoon, at 10½ and 3. Strangers invited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPENING IN A WHOLESALE and retail business for a party with a capital of $30,000 as general partner; house well established, and has an increasing trade; worth looking at; references exchanged. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st.

$10,000 TO INVEST IN SOME lucrative business, with the services of an experienced business man. Address T. M., Box No. 117 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
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OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

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NO. 109 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADway and 6th-av.—To let, with board, one square room, southern exposure, with large closets, and two hall rooms; also a large back parlor; hot and cold water; family private; references.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—New and elegantly furnished apartments to let, with or without board; also, single rooms; most desirable location in the City.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST., CORNER OF Madison-av.—A large front room, with every convenience, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or one or more gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, third-story room; to two ladies, or gentleman and wife; English family; dinner middle of day.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED PARLORS on second floor to let, together or singly, with board; terms low. No. 331 West 32d-st.

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NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

PARTIES DESIRING RELIABLE INformation concerning rooms, with or without board, apply Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 63 PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—Handsome rooms on third and fourth floors, with board; also room for gentlemen.

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THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla.
Open from November to May. Address
F. H. ORVIS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

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ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER REsort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c. Climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown. Water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
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BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife; second-story front and hall room preferred; first-class accommodations requisite. State location, price, &c., to COMFORT, Box No. 1,317.

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SANTA CLAUS has just arrived with all the New Toys, Dolls, Novelties, and Games of every laughable description, and makes his Head-quarters at our Store.

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MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
No. 93 Chambers and No. 75 Reade sts.
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German, French and English Toys.
Beg leave to offer,
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A large and unsurpassed Stock of Toys, suitable for Holidays Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits and Tree Ornaments. Reductions made in price to Churches and Sunday-schools.

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GOLD PENCILS AND PEN-HOLDERS,
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BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY-MOUNTED
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The largest, best, and cheapest assortment in the City can be found at

A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

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ARNOULD'S CELEBRATED WOOSTER-st. Candies, retailed at thirty cents a pound. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call. Fairs, festivals, &c., served at wholesale prices.
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SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
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AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 8.

FACTORY TO LEASE—FORTY HORSE-power engine, and with or without wood-working machinery, near Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn. Address H. W. C., Box No. 1,672, New-York City Post-office.

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Remembering the crowds of visitors, and the thousands unable to gain admission to my great MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and CIRCUS on Thanksgiving Day, I shall again give three exhibitions on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, viz: at 12 M., and 2½ and 8 P. M. A full programme of arenic attractions will be given at each entertainment, including the wonderful French Equestrienne, Mme. DOCKRILL, and her troupe, those modern marvels, Man with the Iron Jaw and the Female Sampson, concluding with the great Holiday Pantomimic Sensation, BLUE BEARD. By attending the 12 M. Matinée, people will avoid much of the crowd usual at the Afternoon and Evening Exhibitions. On CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S the establishment will be open at all hours, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. P. T. BARNUM.

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EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
TODAY AT 2. TODAY AT 2.
Of the new burlesque of the
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THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Introducing the following great specialties: Messrs.
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The world-renowned song and dance artists.
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The versatile character change artists,
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MULES.............PETE AND BARNEY
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TODAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

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THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE SERIES WILL BE GIVEN AT THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

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Mr. JNO. A. ANDREWS, with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.
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NO TICKETS will be sold at the door.

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THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
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WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
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APOLLO HALL.
SUNDAY, Dec. 22, 7½ P. M.
Musical, literary, artistic entertainment.
Grand concert, dramatic readings, stereoscopic views.
Tickets 50 cents.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO 9, JAMES-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Ed. Randolph Robinson, Esq., Referee:

JAMES-STREET.—The dwelling-house and lot known as No. 9 James-st., being 26 feet front and rear, 132 feet on the south side, and 131 feet on the north side. Messrs. VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, Attorneys, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

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A FULL-SIZED HOUSE AND LOT, on 23d-st., near 6th-av., at a bargain; also, an elegant brown-stone house on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 354,830 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the Bank. If not restored before the 14th day of June, 1873, application will be made to the Bank for a new book.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. SOTHERN
Will appear in another of his great characters.
First appearance this season of
Mr. JOHN GILBERT and of Miss EFFIE GERMON.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 21, 1872,
Mr. SOTHERN
IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
Persenation of Lord Dundreary's eccentric
BROTHER SAM,
In the comedy, in three acts, of the same title, written for him by John Oxenford, Esq., of London.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
And the following cast:
The Hon. Sam Slingsby..........Mr. SOTHERN
Mr. Jonathan Rumbelow......Mr. JOHN GILBERT
(His first appearance this season.)
Mr. Trimbush..........Mr. J. B. POLK
Peter..........Mr. J. PECK
Mrs. Trimbush..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
(Her first appearance this season.)
Alice..........Miss ROSE COGHLAN
Marie..........Miss McCORMICK
Acts I and II.
APARTMENT IN MR. TRIMBUSH'S HOUSE AT SCARBOROUGH.
Painted by Mr. John Watson
Act III.
INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
Painted by Mr. Henry Isherwood.
New Music..........By Mr. Thomas Baker
New Appointments
By Mr. F. Goodwin and Assistants
New Mechanism..........By Mr. Butler and Assistants
SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1½,
A BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25,
MR.
LESTER WALLACK
IN
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
supported by members of
WALLACK'S COMPANY.
Box-book open.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 1½,
LAST MATINEE
OF AGNES.
TO-NIGHT,
One Hundredth and Last Performance
of
AGNES,
and Last Night of Miss Ethel's Engagement.

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 23,
For the first time at this Theatre,
Boucicault's Brilliant Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
With new and appropriate Scenery and an Excellent Cast.

To be followed on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, by SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; and, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, by MONEY.

In active preparation, Mr. John Brougham's new Drama,
ATHERLEY COURT.
CHRISTMAS DAY, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

Seats for any of the Comedy nights may now be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THE LILY OF FRANCE.
Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager

In view of forthcoming novelties to each of which but a limited number of nights can be allotted, the management respectfully announces the
THE LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF
THE LILY OF FRANCE
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2,
with
Miss HELEN TEMPLE....as......JOAN OF ARC
Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK...as......EARL TALBOT
Mr. FRANCIS BANGS.....as..PIERRE DURAND
and the full strength of the entire Company.
On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 23,
for the first time at this theatre,
HENRY DUNBAR
with Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK
in his great embodiment of the title rôle.

In active preparation for early production, Mr. Watts Phillips' new plays, "THE GREAT DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH" and "AMOS CLARK."

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EDWIN BOOTH..........Lessee and Manager
MISS NEILSON IN BROOKLYN.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Mr. Booth respectfully announces the first appearance in Brooklyn of the celebrated English tragedienne, MISS NEILSON, in two of her justly famous rôles—JULIET and PAULINE—on MONDAY, Dec. 23, and TUESDAY, Dec. 24. Seats may be secured at the Academy in Brooklyn, or at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE

"JUBILEE SINGERS,"

Colored students from "Fisk University," Nashville.
Miss MAGGIE PORTER, Soprano.
Miss JULIA JACKSON, Contralto.
Mr. THOMAS RUTLING, Tenor.
Mr. EDMUND WATKINS, Bass.
Assisted by the remarkable Contralto,
Miss MINNIE TATE,
Will sing at the East Side Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av., on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.
Seats secured now at box-office of Hall, and at Harlem Post-office.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

SEASON TICKETS, including reserved seats for the five remaining concerts, SEVEN DOLLARS, can be had at the Box-office of Steinway & Sons, where programmes can also be had.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS......$1 50
SECOND BALCONY......1 00
RESERVED SEATS..........50 cents extra.

The sale of tickets for the Second Symphony Concert will commence on Monday morning, Dec. 23, at J. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box-office of Steinway & Sons.

Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN
will appear at the
THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT, JAN. 11.

A GRAND BAZAAR
For the benefit of the
HOME FOR WOMEN,

No. 273 Water-st., will open at the splendid Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, and continue to 26th, inclusive. Single tickets, 25c.; season, $1.

This grand bazaar is a voluntary benefit, given by ladies, friends of the Home for Women, to erect a new building. Rev. W. H. Boole, the founder of this noble mission for the salvation of the fallen, is in no way connected in the direction or responsibility of the bazaar.

It will be opened and closed daily with singing and prayer. No "grab-bags," "lotteries," "chances," or other doubtful expedients, will be permitted. Rich and beautiful holiday gifts, in endless variety. No extravagant prices charged. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will perform every evening. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
MESSIAH. MESSIAH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25.
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON,
Mr. M. W. WHITNEY.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR..........ANTOINE REIFF
ORGANIST..........OTTO SINGER

GENERAL ADMISSION, $1 50; RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA. Can be obtained at the Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Sheldon's, No. 677 Broadway, and Pond's, No. 39 Union-square.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES, NO. VI.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
The celebrated English Scientist,

PROF. J. H. PEPPER,

Director of the London Royal Polytechnic Institute.

Subject—BURNING TO DEATH AND SAVING FROM DEATH, illustrated by numerous startling experiments never before exhibited in America.

Tickets, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; at Schirmer's, the Mercantile Library desk, and at the Hall.

LECTURES.

PROF. TYNDALL'S LECTURES.

Prof. Tyndall will give the third of his brilliant course of experimental lectures on "Light," in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, TO-NIGHT, Dec. 21. Doors open at 7, and will close at 8 o'clock. Single admission, $1. Tickets to be had at the door.

GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS. Jan. 2, 1873.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FLATS, IN WEST 15TH-ST. Good neighborhood. Several fine suites, consisting of seven rooms each, with modern improvements, gas, bath-room and water-closet, range, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, marble wash-basins, dumb-waiter, &c. Each suite has its own private hall, entirely shut off from the main halls. Houses entirely new and well lighted and ventilated. Rents $75 per month. J. DENHAM & CO., NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.

APARTMENTS.—FOR RENT, IN THE Stevens Building, 5th-av., Broadway, and 27th-st., apartments, single or en suite, suitable for large or small families and parties. Apply on the premises to HIRAM CRANSTON.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1873, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, all kinds stationery, blank books, &c. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in Schools or Seminaries send for Mutual Plan for reporting vacancies and suiting all grades. Address "Amer. Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Curtain rises at 7¾. Admission, ONE DOLLAR; family circle, FIFTY CENTS; reserved chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra.

. Cars are now running on 23d-st. from ferry to ferry, passing the Grand Opera-house and intersecting all stage routes and railroads.

ROUND THE CLOCK!
Mr. DALY'S new local contemporaneous "FOLLY."
THEATRE CROWDED
WITH DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Miss EMMA HOWSON.
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS and LAURI FAMILY.
Merriment throughout.
Great local scenes and incidents;
THE GRAND-STREET CONFECTIONERY.
UNION DEPOT.
LION PARK, WITH GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS.
BEHIND THE SCENES AT OLD NIBLO'S.
(Sensation unparalleled.)
HARRY HILL'S FAMOUS SPORTING-HOUSE.
GENUINE "BOXING MILL."
DONOVAN'S LANE, ON THE FIVE POINTS.
BURNING ROOKERY.
LIEDERKRANZ MASQUERADE AT THE ACADEMY.
THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE,
giving a glorious finish to the
MOST PECULIAR SENSATION EVER ACTED
upon the New-York stage.

ON MONDAY.—Grand Holiday additions to ROUND THE CLOCK. New scenes: GRAND PANTOMIMIC RALLY, CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CHRISTMAS DAY, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
EXTRA!!!
POPULAR MATINEE AT POPULAR PRICES!
THIS, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, 1½ o'clock.
ROUND THE CLOCK.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED CHAIRS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th-st., near Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST OF THE GREAT COMEDY REVIVALS!
THIS (SATURDAY,) DEC. 21, 1872.
☞ MATINEE AT 1½. ☜
☞ EVENING AT 8. ☜
For the last times, Mrs. Hannah Cowley's very amusing five-act comedy,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND,
which has attracted during the week the most brilliant and enthusiastic audiences.
Don Julio, a Spanish Gentleman...Mr. George Clarke
Don Carlos, his friend..........Mr. Louis James
Don Cæsar, father of Olivia......Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Don Vincentio, an amateur composer,
Mr. Owen Fawcett
Don Garcia..........Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Don Vazquez, a grandee..........Mr. D. Whiting
Gaspar, in Victoria's service......Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
Pedro, a lout..........Mr. J. H. Burnett
Manuel..........Mr. Carroll
Diego..........Mr. Gilbert
Donna Olivia..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Donna Victoria..........Miss Clara Morris
Donna Laura..........Miss Rosa St. Clair
Donna Marcella..........Miss Kate Claxton
Minette..........Miss Mary Cary
Sancha..........Miss Griffiths

ON MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 23.—For the first time in America, a brilliant new comedy, by a London writer now creating a furore in that city, entitled
NEW-YEAR'S EVE;
Or, FALSE SHAME.
To be presented with new and magnificent scenery, costumes, and appointments à la mode, and with a VERY POWERFUL CAST.

CHRISTMAS DAY—GRAND MATINEE OF THE NEW LONDON COMEDY.

OLYMPIC. PETIT FAUST.
AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, last time.
LE PETIT FAUST. LE PETIT FAUST.
AIMEE as Mephisto, BONELLI as Margherite,
JUTEAU as Faust, LECUYER as Valentin, &c.
EXTRA—MONDAY, Dec. 23, first time in America,
The NEWEST of all the OPERA BOUFFES,
LES CENT VIERGES (The 100 Virgins.)
The LATEST SENSATION in Paris.
Seats secured at the theatre, 701 and 114 Broadway.
OLYMPIC PETIT FAUST MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½.
PETIT FAUST and Mlle. AIMEE.
CHRISTMAS DAY, EXTRA MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
AFTERNOON AT 1½.
EVENING AT 7¾.
The magnificent Triumphant Spectacle
LEO AND LOTOS.
SCENERY, MUSIC, BALLETS, COSTUMES, EFFECTS.
UNSURPASSABLE AND UNAPPROACHABLE.
HOLIDAY MATINEE, CHRISTMAS DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 BOWERY.
TONY PASTOR'S HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES,
PRESENTED TO THE LADIES,
At the grand presentation matinée, TODAY.
Ladies come and receive a sewing-machine.
SATURDAY NIGHT A GREAT EXTRA BILL.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
23d-st. and 6th-av., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
DAN BRYANT, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed,
Nelse Seymour, W. H. Brockway, Fred. Emerson.

GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS, Jan. 2, 1873.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE, a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly instalments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS,
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.
Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.
Elegant 7⅓ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO Every Purchaser.—A first-class seven-octave piano for $300, (wholesale price,) for thirty days only. RAVEN & CO., No. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and } Executors.
COLEMAN BENEDICT, }
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID, } Executors.
THOMAS W. WEATHERED, }
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872. HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.
n16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 12th day of May next. —Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR, } Executors.
JOHN TOWNSHEND, }
n9-law6mS*

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A small failure was announced in the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday. "Short of Erie" was the cause.

Justice Bixby, yesterday, held Thomas Friend to bail for trial for keeping a policy-shop at No. 631 Third-avenue.

Bishop Potter will consecrate St. Thomas' Chapel, in Sixtieth-street, near Third-avenue, today, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Edward Dowdall, while intoxicated, on Thursday night, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 340 East Thirty-first-street, and died yesterday from injuries then received.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, William Dayton was held for trial in $400 bail, on a charge of keeping a policy-shop at No. 329 Spring-street.

Mr. Wm. L. Kingsley delivered his usual semi-weekly morning lecture on "France" yesterday, in the lecture-room of Association Hall, to an audience composed mainly of ladies.

A committee of French socialists has been formed to make arrangements for a banquet, the proceeds of which are to go to a fund in aid of the widows and orphans of the Paris Commune.

Mary Miller, a colored woman, twenty years of age, attempted suicide yesterday at No. 183 South Fifth-avenue, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The distribution of semi-annual certificates to the pupils of Grammar School No. 42, Female Department, took place yesterday in presence of a large number of the parents and friends of the children.

John McDonald, of No. 54 King-street, who was arrested as an accomplice of Emile Fournier, charged with stealing 2,600 cigars from Harry Hill's saloon, was held for trial, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Col. John Hay delivered a lecture last evening at Association Hall, entitled "Day-break in Spain." He asserted that monarchy is fast dying there, and that the recent insurrections are not signs of retrogression but of returning life.

James Wilson, a well-known pickpocket, was committed by Justice Scott, yesterday, in default of bail, on a charge of stealing a watch worth $100 from Julius Zaller, of No. 94 Allen-street, while riding on the rear platform of a Second-avenue car.

A meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening, Mr. Peter Daly in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were nominated, and a discussion followed on new bills to be presented to the Legislature in behalf of the working men.

The German Republican Central Committee, Wm. Geilmann presiding, held its closing meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, when a report of the Committee of Organization was adopted, embracing a plan of reorganization for 1873.

James Little, thirty years of age, died yesterday at the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth-street. While suffering from delirium tremens, on Wednesday night, he jumped from a window on the third floor of his residence, No. 647 West Forty-second-street.

Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, has decided that William M. Tweed, Jr., as receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, is under obligations to pay the tax assessed on the personal property of the Company, amounting to $5,426 75.

Yesterday morning three young roughs named Edward Carey, Chas. Murray, and Wm. McCarty, forced open the shutter of the liquor-store, No. 240 Mott-street. They were captured by officers of the Nineteenth Precinct, and were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each.

Terrance Dolan, whose infant son recently died from the effect of burns, made affidavit at the Coroner's office, yesterday, that while he was intoxicated on the 9th inst., he allowed the child to fall from his arms to the stove. Dolan was reprimanded and discharged.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. Charlotte Gregory, who was fatally burned by a kerosene explosion, yesterday, rendered a verdict against the grocer who sold the oil, A. F. Flanders, of No. 189 Sixth-avenue, the fluid having been found on chemical test to be far below the legal standard.

The argument on the admissibility of the evidence of Mrs. Mary Morilla Mumford, as to her having heard Mme. Jumel say that she had had an illegitimate son, was concluded yesterday, in the Jumel case, and Judge Shipman reserved his decision on the point until Monday, to which time the Court adjourned.

The sale of goods seized for violation of the revenue laws was commenced by John H. Draper & Co. at their stores, No. 112 Pearl-street, yesterday morning. The articles disposed of were of a miscellaneous character, such as umbrellas, lace, dry goods, cigars, liquors, &c. The attendance was quite large.

A civil service examination for the office of Check Clerk in the Sub-Treasury was held, yesterday, in the Custom-house. Mr. Patterson, of the Sub-Treasury, conducted the examination. There were seventeen applicants examined for the position, which is worth $2,000 per year. The name of the successful candidate has not yet been announced.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Charles Post, No. 846 Third-avenue; John G. Reteltas, No. 37 St. Mark's-place; Israel Boehm, No. 377 West Thirty-second-street; Wm. Gallagher, No. 66 Carmine-street, and Gerry Walker, No. 86 West Twelfth-street, were fined in sums varying from $3 to $10 for recklessly driving sleighs.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute met last evening, Prof. Tillman in the chair. Mr. S. V. Morrison exhibited a model of Blake's ore crusher. Dr. Isaac Carey exhibited and explained the uses of a new water-meter. The discussion of the subject of the improvements of the piers and docks in New-York City was resumed, in which Hyde, McAlpine, Thorp, Roosevelt, Gardner and Fisher, took active part.

BROOKLYN.

Within the past few days several cases of small-pox have appeared in the Eastern District, three of which terminated fatally.

Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted the mandamus applied for by Capt. George W. Averill, directing the Board of Supervisors to proceed to erect an armory at Greenpoint.

Officer Hallman, of the Ninth Precinct, was tried, yesterday, before the Police Commissioners, on a charge of playing cards in a lager-beer-saloon, when he ought to have been on duty. He was fined ten days' pay.

The Republican primaries in Brooklyn have resulted in the complete triumph of the regular Republican ticket headed by Messrs. Jourdan, Tracy, and Dutcher. The opposition party only elected 20 delegates out of 152.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Supervisors of Westchester County have passed the act by which all that part of the late town of Yonkers lying south of the southerly line of the City of Yonkers, is erected into a new and separate town by the name of King's Bridge.

Efforts are being made to secure the services of Rev. V. A. Lewis, who has just relinquished his charge of a Presbyterian church in Michigan, to supply the pulpit of a Presbyterian church at Sing Sing during the absence of the regular pastor, Rev. Mr. Phraner, who has gone to Europe for the benefit of his health.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Katonah, with Dr. J. F. Chapman and Mr. J. M. Cornel as elders. W. H. Robertson, John J. Wood, and Joseph Banks have been named for trustees. The congregation meet for the present in Avery's Hall. No stated pastor has yet been elected, but the pulpit is supplied alternately by Rev. Mr. Hancock, of Mount Kisco, Rev. Mr. Gray, of South Salem, and Rev. Mr. Hazleton, of South East.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Police Commissioners propose reducing the expenses of the force and limiting the annual cost to $41,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Almquist, the alleged wife-poisoner, was yesterday admitted to bail by City Judge Pearse, of Long Island City.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifty-nine cases of small-pox occurred in Newark during the month ending on the 15th. Of this number thirteen were fatal.

The funeral of John Taylor, the well-known sporting man, who died at his residence at Greenville on Thursday afternoon, will take place to-morrow.

Thomas Coffey, charged some time since with abducting Mary Coyne from Newark and removing her to Chicago, yesterday returned to the former city and was arrested. He was held by Justice Mills in default of $1,000.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the clothing-store of Moses Newman, at Jackson and Ferry streets, Newark, and before aid could be called the building and stock were damaged to the amount of $3,000.

The case of Henry W. Drayton, charged with smuggling laces by the Cunard steamers, was, yesterday, again before United States Commissioner Muirhead, of Jersey City, but was postponed until Jan. 3, because of the absence of counsel.

The Philadelphia train due at Jersey City at 9 o'clock last evening met with an accident at the Washington-street crossing in that city. As the train moved into the depot the locomotive was switched away from it, but not rapidly enough to avoid the train and the two collided, the locomotive and foremost car being thrown from the track. No one was injured, and but slight delay occasioned.

The Jersey City Citizens' Committee has agreed to memorialize Gov. Parker to recommend in his annual message the appointment of a commission to draft a general law, under which each city government in the State may be organized, so that the form of government in all cities of more than 15,000 inhabitants may be alike.

The jury in the case of Walter Kamena, Michael Kenny, and William Smith, members of the Town Committee of Union Township, Hudson County, charged with malfeasance in office, in making overpayments to Patrick O'Connor, a contractor, at a late hour on Thursday night, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The accused were discharged.

The human head found at the Cunard Docks on Thursday, still remains at the Jersey City Morgue, with no possibility of identifying it. Dr. Buck, the County Physician, is of the opinion that the head has been forcibly severed from the body, and there seems now no reason to believe that it belongs to the body of any of the men whose lives were lost by the Davenport explosion, while the fractures leave little doubt that death has been a violent one.

G. F. TRAIN IN PRISON.

The Editor and Publisher of the Train "Ligue" Arrested for Issuing a Blasphemous Sheet.

George Francis Train and John Wesley Nichols were arrested late yesterday afternoon on a charge of publishing an obscene and blasphemous sheet called the *Train Ligue*. Mr. Anthony J. Comstock, who was instrumental in suppressing *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* was the complainant on this occasion. Train and Nichols were indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The warrants were handed to Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for execution. Nichols is a Broadway photographer, and at his place the paper was published. He is only twenty-three years of age, and but recently became acquainted with Train. He was arrested while superintending the removal of a cart-load of copies of the *Ligue* from his place. The cart was followed to No. 49 Greene-street and the contents seized. A few minutes before his arrest he dispatched a messenger to Train, and the former was followed to No. 313 West Twenty-second-street by Capt. Byrne, Detective Henderson, and Officer Young. On entering the house they found Train in the parlor, and quietly stated their business. He made no resistance, but was exceedingly violent and blasphemous in his language on the way to the Station-house, declaring that his paper *was* obscene, and its object was the refutation and suppression of the Bible. In company with Nichols he was locked up in one of the cells of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house in Mercer-street, to await a hearing before Judge Ingraham, who issued the warrant. The *Train Ligue* was first started in Omaha, where it was suppressed, and its notorious originator removed its sphere to New-York. The number seized is the fifth published in this City. It consists mainly of Train's letters of condolence to Woodhull and Claflin while in prison, and denunciations of the Bible. Train bears his incarceration quietly, and says that he is too much accustomed to "bastile" life to mind this.

John Mitchel on Froude. From the Standpoint of a Protestant Irishman.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Mr. John Mitchel delivered a lecture upon Froude and the Irish question, from the standpoint of an Irish Protestant. At the outset he objected to having the question considered as a matter of creed, as Father Burke and others persist in doing. It was a political question between England and Ireland merely. The speaker did not wish to harrow up the feelings of his auditors by a narrative of his people's sufferings, nor to vituperate against the English, but simply to show that Froude had borne false witness against the Irish upon some points. Granting that the English were forced by circumstances, as Froude says, to take charge of Ireland, to try to exterminate their religion, and to flog and banish priests, Froude had, the speaker said, falsified history. From the dark picture he drew of the Irish people he excepted the Irish Protestants; but the speaker, as a Protestant, said that they wanted none of his advocacy, but to be placed on an equality with their brethren. The revolutionists whom Froude condemned were all Protestants; Henry Grattan, Wolf Tone, Tandy, the Emmets, the good Lord Edward, were all Irish Protestants, and William Smith O'Brien was patted on the back by Froude as a sort of deputy Britain. [Laughter.] The lecturer then took up the history of the alleged massacre of 1641, to impeach Mr. Froude's conclusions. He referred to the celebrated forty folios of depositions, which Froude quoted without hinting that any one ever doubted them, and read many of the affidavits to the amusement of his auditors. By them it appeared that 154,000 Protestants had been killed in Ulster, where, the speaker said, there were no more than 20,000 Protestants altogether. Mr. Mitchel, amid much laughter, read the extraordinary affidavit of Maxwell, the Dean of Tyrone, who was made Bishop for his swearing. He also alluded to Sir John Temple's book, contending that it was prepared just as the depositions were, to furnish a pretense for the wholesale confiscation of Irish lands. Although Sir John Temple was afterward ashamed of his own book and tried to suppress it, yet, the speaker said, Froude quotes it as good authority. At the conclusion of, and during his address, Mr. Mitchel was applauded.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Cattle very quiet; receipts, 1,000 head; a few medium to choice Steers sold at $4 75@$5 50; Texans at $3 15@$3 50; shipments yesterday, 94 head. Live Hogs strong; receipts, 21,000 head; bulk of receipts came in late; trains are delayed by snow; sales at $3 55@$3 90, mostly at $3 65@$3 80; shipments, 5,000 head.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY HATS.—In purchasing your hat for the holidays, at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, don't fail to inspect his stock of Fancy Furs, which offers a rare opportunity for the selection of suitable gifts for your lady friends.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.—Wm. R. Abbott, Henry T. Stockton, U. S. N., Antonio Lopez Pando, Edward P. Jones, Antonio Q. Y. Netto, Jean M. Frazzie, Wm. V. V. Ledgerwood, Miss Blanche Rousseau, Mrs. Jonathan Young and child, Lawrence Holmes, José M. Mora, Wm. M. Motley, James Nesbitt, Wm. Dent, Mme. Antonette C. Gonjon, José Martins, Col. Wm. A. Stewart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon rises..10:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:03 | Gov. Island.12:52 | Hell Gate....2:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Kurada, (Japanese,) Askens, Yokohama, Westray & Gibbs; California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ships Forward Ho, (Br.,) Wade, Melbourne, N. S. W., Mailler & Quereau; Carrollton, Bosworth, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks East Lothian, (Br.,) Williams, Dunedin and Auckland, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Emelie, (Ger.,) Meyer, Liverpool, &c., Charles Luling & Co.; Weymouth, (Br.,) Churchill, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eva, (Br.,) Facey, Bahia, A. E. Outerbridge; Foreningen, (Dan.,) Berry, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kismet, (Aus.,) Cosulich, Bordeaux, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs J. Howland, Ryder, Kingston, (Jamaica,) A. H. Solomon & Co.; Independence, (Ital.,) Maresca, Marseilles, James Henry; Albatross, (Norw.,) Anderson, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Lilnas, Griffin, Pernambuco; Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Dahle, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Trade Wind, Ingraham, Baltimore; H. M. Woodward, Bulley, St. Martins.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Weir, Rio de Janeiro Nov. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg Dec. 4, via Havre 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Rogers, Philadelphia, for Providence. Put into this port with smoke-stack carried away.

Ship Doctor Barth, (N. G.,) Bockwoldt, Hamburg 36 ds., with mdse. and 342 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 10 ds. W. of Bermuda; had 4 deaths—1 adult and 3 children.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turk's Island,) Ballou, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to J. Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Abeona, Hamilton, of and from Glasgow 35 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Made a northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark J. T. Smith, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Howard, Antwerp 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Had a succession of strong W. gales in the English Channel; took the southern passage, and had moderate weather; was 15 ds. W. of Bermuda. Nov. 10, in the English Channel, Richard McColly, seaman, a native of Parrsboro, N. S., aged 19 years, fell from the jib-boom overboard, and was drowned. Dec. 15, lat. 31 43, lon. 70 48, spoke bark Clara, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore, 56 ds. out.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Pensacola Nov. 24, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Hatch, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather to lat. 28 N., from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 13, lat. 33, lon. 72, saw bark Phoenix, bound E.; Dec. 14, lat. 34, lon. 73 20, saw schr. Grace Webster, steering S.

Brig Alma, (N. G.,) Pfalzgraf, Konigsberg Sept. 27, with old rags to Hufer, Trei & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Took the [illegible] passage, and had [illegible] winds; was [illegible] ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Musca, (N. G.,) Giese, Inagua 13 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Joseph Clark, Stahl, Savannah 13 ds., with yellow pine to J. Bigler & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Abby Ellen, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Victor, Leonard, Para 25 ds., with rubber and hides to B. J. Wenberg. Had moderate weather to lat. 25; from thence strong N. and N. W. gales; Dec. 11, off Hatteras, was struck by a sudden squall from N. N. E., carrying away foremast head, maintopmast, jib-boom, with all head-gear attached, and lost and split sails, and strained the vessel badly.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had variable weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Dreadnot, (Br.,) Slocomb, Canning, N. S., 20 ds., with 4,500 bushels potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Hannah, Hantsport, N. S., 23 ds., with 190 tons plaster to order—vessel to Jno. Boynton's Son.

Schr. A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Sullivan, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Carrie E. Woodbury, Pitfield, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Olive, Warren, Bangor, with lumber, for Brooklyn.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, Hall, Portland, with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. Robert J. Leonard, (Br.,) Bradley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Smith, Portland, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Wiler, Struman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Keller, Gloucester, with fish, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Convoy, French, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Brooks, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crockett, Boston.

Schr. Crown Point, Taylor, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Arr. steamer Alhambra, from Savannah; ship Camilla, from Manila.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—Arr., this morning, steamer Cleopatra, from New-York; also, arr. bark T. K. Weldon, Capt. Colson, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20.—Arr. bark Lord Baltimore, from Rio Janerio, for orders, and sailed for New-York.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Clara, from Bremen; ship Carlow, schr. La Simena, from Porto Rico, and a Norwegian bark.

Passed out, bark Maggie Reynolds, for Queenstown; bark Palias, for Queenstown; bark Jennie and Albert, for Pernambuco.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 20.—Passed in, bark Seulma, from Gefle; brig Anna R. Stone, from Marseilles. The ship Jules Cezard and the brig Ida are ordered to New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston.

Sld. steam-ships Rapidan, for Boston, and Saragossa, for Baltimore; bark Amaranth, for Cork; schr. James Wall, for Jacksonville; Louise Birdsall, for Darien, and J. B. Marshall, for St. John, N. B.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 19.—Arr. the schr. W. D. Bickford, from Cape Haytien Nov. 28, for Boston. She left at Cape Haytien the schr. Huril, to sail for New-York next day, and the schr. Jas. Brown, for Boston, nearly ready to sail. Also arr. schr. Rebecca Florence, from Boston, for New-York.

Sld. steamers Tallapoosa, United States, and Ashland; bark Smyonote; brig Gold Finder, for Boston, in tow of the steam-tug C. B. Winch; schrs. Emma L. Day, Fisher, Fanny Pike, Porto Rico, Isaac Rich, Stephen Bennett, Madawaska Maid, Mary E. Gage, Clara, John Summers, Emma D. Phinney, Joy Bell, Island Belle, Adrian, Mary Stewart. Wind in the forenoon N. W., moderate.

Dec. 20—9 A. M.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, Boston, for New-York; schrs. Quoddy and others not yet boarded.

Returned, brig Erie; schr. Emma D. Phinney.

The schr. Franconia, lumber laden, where from and bound not known, went ashore near the Highland Wharf, Vineyard Highlands, last night. At 9 o'clock P. M. the wind was blowing strong from the E., with rain and snow.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

are now receiving the choicest

NEW CROP TEAS

from the best Tea districts of China and Japan, and putting them up in neat packages of any size, at the lowest

CARGO PRICES,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

and all warranted to be

CHEAPER AND BETTER

than can be purchased elsewhere in the City.

Orders can be left at either of the Company's Stores, or sent by Post, directed to Head-quarters, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., and the goods will be forwarded forthwith to any part of the City without extra charge.

The Company have also selected large quantities of the

CHOICEST COFFEES IMPORTED,

which they are roasting and grinding daily, and putting up in neat five-pound packages and upward, and delivering in all parts of the City without extra charge.

NO HOLIDAY TABLE

Will be complete without

The Great American Tea Co's.

CHOICEST

TEAS & COFFEES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Prince-st. and Broadway,

Are Closing out their Entire Stock of

DIAMONDS,

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A Large Discount on all Goods.

Best Holiday Gift!

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Of the Choicest Stock in New-York, of

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

HOWARD & CO.

Offer their Entire Stock of these Goods at

20 Per Cent. Discount.

Compare these goods and prices with any others in the market.

Not a piece of imitation in the whole assortment; all

REAL BRONZE,

from the best fabricants of Paris, selected by Mr. Howard in person.

NO OLD STOCK.

Everything New and Desirable.

The collection includes many rich

Clocks and Clock Sets,

Some of which have been opened this week.

All marked in plain figures, from which a deduction of

20 PER CENT.

will be made.

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No. 865 Broadway,

Five doors above Union-square.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

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The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour.

Ten Pianos Every Day.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.

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James W. Queen & Co.,

OPTICIANS, NO. 535 BROADWAY.

A GOOD NUMBER.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for January contains matters interesting and important to all readers. Ladies should read "What My Corsets Cost Me;" Early Marriages will interest both sexes; Holiday Dishes, What to Select and How to Cook, a timely article, looking to luxurious and healthful food; Dress of Uncivilized Women; Three Classes of American Boys, with illustrations; Popular Physiology, with illustrations; Ague and Fever, the Cause and Cure; Scarlatina; Bronchitis; Health of Teachers; Women Doctors. In answer to correspondents, we are told How to Feed the Baby; Grey Hairs; Sick Headache; Bilious Fever and Ague; Magnetic Waters; Concluding with Excellent Health Laconics, touching Cold Feet; Headache; Cramps; Lumbago; Heartburn; Dyspepsia; Neuralgia; Palpitation; Impure Blood; Corns and Bunions; Bowel Complaints; Constipation; Sleep, &c.; with remarks on "PRAYER AND MEDICATION;" making a capital number with which to begin the new volume and the new year. Price 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

is a new and thoroughly practical Health Journal. Its teachings are based on HYGIENIC PRINCIPLES, promoting the best interests of the individual, the Nation, and the Race. THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH is independent of medical schools or sects, and seeks only to teach the reader "HOW TO LIVE" in accordance with the Laws of Life and Health. Will you have it?

DON'T

Whisper It!

But go quietly and purchase one of

THE DOMESTIC LIGHT RUNNING

Sewing-Machines

FOR A

"Holiday Present"

For your WIFE, DAUGHTER, or LADY FRIEND.

A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an Instructor (without charge) upon application at our Warerooms, (temporary,) 96 CHAMBERS-ST. and 2 BOND-ST., N.Y., and 296 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

OLD MACHINES OF OTHER MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our New Building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.,

THE STOCK FOR FALL AND WINTER is of immense extent and variety. As usual it embraces all the most desirable styles and fabrics for all ages and occupations.

☞ Facilities for FINE CUSTOM WORK unequaled. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

OVERCOATS, $5, $10.
OVERCOATS, $15, $25.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.
BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $20, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.
DRESS SUITS, $20, $25.
DRESS SUITS, $30, $40.
DRESS SUITS, $50, $60.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4, $8.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $10, $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15, $20.

ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM for SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most perfect fit attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of goods, price-list, and fashion-sheet, SENT FREE on application.

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MEN'S, BOYS',

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READY-MADE

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Furnishing Goods.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,

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$500,000 DISTRIBUTION

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

10,000 Cash Gifts, $500,000.

CAPITAL GIFT, $100,000.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of March 16, 1871, the

THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, is hereby announced to come off in the great hall of the Public Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will be employed, and the enormous sum of

$500,000 in Currency

will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders in 10,000 Gifts, every one of which will be cash.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. To provide means for this magnificent and praiseworthy undertaking, One Hundred Thousand Tickets, and no more, will be sold at the following prices:

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2 50. Eleven Whole Tickets for $100; 28 for $255; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000; 1,160 for $10,000; 2,350 for $20,000; and 6,000 for $50,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

This Third Gift Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished, free of cost, to any one who wants it.

The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to HON. THO. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President P. L. K.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary P. L. K.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, &c., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

WARD'S,

JUST RECEIVED

FROM PARIS,

LATEST STYLES

SCARF-RINGS,

PINS,

and

SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

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SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, OPERA and FIELD-GLASSES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., &c., at REDUCED PRICES.

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WARM OVERCOATS

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR

GENTS AND BOYS.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE

The Duke of Argyll, Matthew Arnold, Max Muller, Erckmann-Chatrian, Miss Thackeray, C. Kingsley, Arthur Helps, Geo. MacDonald, Chas. Reade, Karl Blind, Miss Mulock, Sir Robert Lytton, Fritz Reuter, Prof. Huxley, Prime-Minister Gladstone, Julia Kavanagh, James Anthony Froude, Frances Power Cobbe, Jean Ingelow, Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning, are some of the distinguished authors lately represented in the pages of

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A weekly magazine, of sixty-four pages, THE LIVING AGE gives more than

THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND

double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly, forming four large volumes. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a *satisfactory completeness* attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

TRANSLATIONS.

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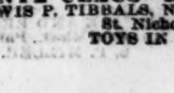

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